

# REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF

# IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
THOMAS MULVEY  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1921







## DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

STATISTICS

1919-20

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.  
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,

*Minister of Immigration and Colonization.*

OTTAWA,



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## REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1919-20

ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER, W. W. CORY

This the third annual report of the department and of the first year after the war shows that immigration has already begun to increase rapidly.

The following is a comparative statement of immigrant arrivals from 1881 onward:—

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Period	From British Isles	From United States	From other Countries	Totals
Calendar year 1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
“ 1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
“ 1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
“ 1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
“ 1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
“ 1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
“ 1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
“ 1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
“ 1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
“ 1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
“ 1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
“ 1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
“ 1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
“ 1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
“ 1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
“ 1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
“ 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
“ 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
“ 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.....	18,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
“ “ 1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
“ “ 1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
“ “ 1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
“ “ 1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
“ “ 1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
“ “ 1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
“ “ 1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
“ “ 1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
“ “ 1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
“ “ 1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
“ “ 1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
“ “ 1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
“ “ 1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
“ “ 1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
“ “ 1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
“ “ 1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
“ “ 1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336



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## BRITISH IMMIGRATION

During the year, there were 59,603 immigrant arrivals in Canada, from the United Kingdom, as compared with 9,914 in the previous year; this increase of over 500 per cent is an indication of what may be expected from this the most desirable source of immigration.

## CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

An increase is also shown in arrivals from continental countries, 8,077, as compared with that of the preceding year, which was 7,073. This is 14 per cent increase.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

The gratifying increase of 22 per cent, as compared with that of the year 1918-19, is shown in arrivals from this great source, the number being 49,656, as against 40,715.

## TOTAL IMMIGRATION

Immigration from all sources gives a total of 117,336; for 1918-19, the entire immigration was 57,702. The increase is 103 per cent. This showing for the first year after the war is very encouraging, and may fairly be accepted as the ground of hope for even greater advances in the near future.

## IMMIGRATION INSPECTION

Three reports dealing with immigration inspection will be included, and an examination of results will disclose the fact that the vigilance of the commissioners and their staffs has not been relaxed; the evidence points rather in the direction of increased effort on their part to secure for this country a desirable class of settlers. During 1918-19, approximately, one in every five who sought admission as immigrants at the United States border, was rejected, while for the year 1919-20, one in every four was denied admission.

## JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

The usual report of British immigrant children unaccompanied by parents or guardians will be included, and this interesting subject will be found increasingly so, because this class of immigration practically suspended during the war is now revived.

## PUBLICITY

The Publicity Bureau, added to the department during the year 1918-19, with a Director of Publicity at Ottawa, and a Director, Bureau of Publicity and Information at Winnipeg, gives us this year two additional reports which enhance the interest of this publication.

The return to Canada of soldiers and dependents, which produced such a serious congestion in ocean transport during the years 1918-19 and 1919-20, has now almost ceased; a despatch from the Commissioner of Emigration, in London, dated March 16, 1920, states that only about 3,000 of this class remained overseas, and as a consequence, the revival of immigration is already apparent: the year upon which we have entered is destined, as regards the number of immigrants, to be the best in seven years.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER, W. D. SCOTT  
SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20

Per ocean travel—			
Quebec..			37,125
St. John..			13,453
Halifax..			11,161
Victoria..			834
Vancouver..			674
North Sydney..			414
New york..	3,765		
Boston..	250		
Portland..	4	4,019	67,680
From the United States..			49,656
Total..			117,336

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1918-19

	1918-19.				1919-20.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	249	395	169	813	646	2,093	1,005	3,744
May.....	327	220	160	707	717	2,838	1,444	4,999
June.....	371	166	81	618	652	1,662	792	3,106
July.....	375	236	138	749	1,029	3,862	1,736	6,627
August.....	542	227	136	905	961	6,556	2,494	10,011
September.....	272	213	141	626	1,230	5,326	2,011	8,567
October.....	459	496	287	1,242	2,471	5,564	2,308	10,343
November.....	700	432	267	1,399	1,294	2,857	1,151	5,302
December.....	512	473	225	1,210	1,188	2,121	843	4,152
January.....	716	1,261	571	2,548	853	1,247	454	2,554
February.....	762	893	320	1,975	934	1,214	498	2,646
March.....	826	2,267	1,102	4,195	2,203	2,315	1,111	5,629
Totals.....	6,111	7,279	3,597	16,987	14,178	37,655	15,847	67,680

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1918-19

	1918-19.				1919-20.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	3,086	1,530	1,694	6,310	4,055	1,702	1,767	7,524
May.....	2,261	1,265	1,028	4,554	2,636	1,394	1,168	5,198
June.....	1,453	1,118	706	3,277	2,499	1,262	946	4,707
July.....	1,180	951	588	2,719	2,393	1,175	882	4,450
August.....	1,820	939	851	3,610	3,156	1,081	912	5,149
September.....	1,281	872	682	2,835	2,705	1,165	982	4,852
October.....	832	735	627	2,194	2,064	1,078	927	4,069
November.....	723	584	489	1,796	1,303	759	710	2,772
December.....	1,021	649	556	2,226	1,051	607	491	2,149
January.....	1,152	548	385	2,085	898	469	298	1,665
February.....	1,367	675	599	2,641	1,062	508	381	1,951
March.....	3,555	1,449	1,464	6,468	2,872	1,151	1,147	5,170
Totals.....	19,731	11,315	9,669	40,715	26,694	12,351	10,611	49,656



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1918-19.

	1918-19.				1919-20.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
April.....	3,335	1,925	1,863	7,123	4,701	3,795	2,772	11,268
May.....	2,588	1,485	1,188	5,261	3,353	4,232	2,612	10,197
June.....	1,824	1,284	787	3,895	3,151	2,924	1,738	7,813
July.....	1,555	1,187	726	3,468	3,422	5,037	2,618	11,077
August.....	2,362	1,166	987	4,515	4,117	7,637	3,406	15,160
September.....	1,553	1,085	823	3,461	3,935	6,491	2,993	13,419
October.....	1,291	1,231	914	3,436	4,535	6,642	3,235	14,412
November.....	1,423	1,016	756	3,195	2,597	3,616	1,861	8,074
December.....	1,533	1,122	781	3,436	2,239	2,728	1,334	6,301
January.....	1,868	1,809	956	4,633	1,751	1,716	752	4,219
February.....	2,129	1,568	919	4,616	1,996	1,722	879	4,597
March.....	4,381	3,716	2,566	10,663	5,075	3,466	2,258	10,799
Totals.....	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1918-19

	1918-19.				1919-20.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.	Males.	Fe- males.	Chil- dren.	Totals.
Quebec.....	97	110	80	287	6,254	21,738	9,133	37,125
St. John.....	601	4,400	2,033	7,034	3,943	6,561	2,949	13,453
Halifax.....	130	954	522	1,606	1,637	6,917	2,607	11,161
Victoria.....	1,586	533	119	2,238	353	399	82	834
Vancouver.....	3,157	149	172	3,478	404	153	117	674
North Sydney.....	119	229	165	513	85	190	139	414
United States ports (New York, Boston and Portland).....	421	904	506	1,831	1,502	1,697	820	4,019
From the United States.....	19,731	11,315	9,669	40,715	26,694	12,351	10,611	49,656
Totals.....	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

SEX, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the  
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1920

Description.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Sex—			
Males.....	14,178	26,694	40,872
Females.....	37,655	12,351	50,006
Children.....	15,847	10,611	26,458
Totals.....	67,680	49,656	117,336
Trade or Occupation—			
Farmers and Farm Labourers—			
Males.....	5,037	13,561	18,598
Females.....	2,267	3,932	6,199
Children.....	1,542	4,943	6,485
General Labourers—			
Males.....	1,897	2,686	4,583
Females.....	958	646	1,604
Children.....	559	626	1,185
Mechanics—			
Males.....	2,655	6,136	8,791
Females.....	1,514	1,844	3,358
Children.....	940	1,551	2,491
Clerks, Traders, etc.—			
Males.....	947	1,034	1,981
Females.....	890	519	1,409
Children.....	186	229	415
Miners—			
Males.....	331	343	674
Females.....	120	50	170
Children.....	118	41	159
Female Servants.....	4,978	1,076	6,054
Not Classified—			
Males.....	3,311	2,934	6,245
Females.....	26,928	4,284	31,212
Children.....	12,502	3,221	15,723
Destination—			
Maritime Provinces.....	3,169	2,385	5,554
Quebec.....	7,273	5,805	13,078
Ontario.....	27,405	11,939	39,344
Manitoba.....	6,899	4,488	11,387
Saskatchewan.....	6,264	8,023	14,287
Alberta.....	6,717	13,283	20,000
British Columbia.....	9,945	3,601	13,546
Yukon Territory.....	8	132	140



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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year, 1919-20, compared with that of the Fiscal Year, 1918-19, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality

	1918-19.	1919-20.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	7,954	45,173	37,219	
Irish.....	336	2,751	2,415	
Scotch.....	1,518	10,997	9,479	
Welsh.....	106	682	576	
Total British.....	9,914	59,603	49,689	
African, South.....		23	23	
Argentinian.....		2	2	
Australian.....	35	88	53	
Austro-Hungarian—				
Austrian, N.E.S.....		5	5	
Bohemian.....		3	3	
Galician.....	2			2
Belgian.....	48	1,532	1,484	
Bermudian.....	1	1		
Bulgarian.....		1	1	
Chilian.....		2	2	
Chinese.....	4,333	544		3,789
Corean.....		1	1	
Cuban.....		2	2	
Czecho-Slovak.....		1	1	
Dutch.....	59	154	95	
French.....	222	1,584	1,362	
German.....	1	12	11	
Greek.....	4	39	35	
Hebrew—				
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	15	32	17	
Polish.....		36	36	
Russian.....	7	48	41	
Italian.....	49	1,165	1,116	
Jamaican.....	2	3	1	
Japanese.....	1,178	711		467
Luxemburg.....		16	16	
Maltese.....	2	405	403	
Mexican.....	3			3
Negro.....	22	61	39	
Newfoundland.....	512	443		69
New Zealand.....	15	31	16	
Persian.....	2			2
Polish—				
Polish, N.E.S.....	3	69	66	
Russian.....	1	7	6	
Portuguese.....		3	3	
Roumanian.....		21	21	
Russian—				
Russian, N.E.S.....	42	51	9	
Finnish.....	2	44	42	
Scandinavian—				
Danish.....	44	233	189	
Icelandic.....	12	11		1
Norwegian.....	91	179	88	
Swedish.....	101	241	140	
Serbian.....	1	12	11	
Spanish.....	12	15	3	
Swiss.....	11	100	89	
Turkish—				
Turkish, N.E.S.....		1	1	
Armenian.....		10	10	
Syrian.....		18	18	
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports.....	21	55	34	
West Indian.....	220	62		158
Total Continental, etc.....	7,073	8,077	1,004	
From the United States.....	40,715	49,656	8,941	
Total immigration.....	57,702	117,336	59,634	



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

## ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS

During the fiscal year 1919-20, there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports, 178,321 passengers, of whom 29,562 travelled saloon and 148,759 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 22,124 were destined to Canada and 7,438 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 138,651 were for Canada and 10,108 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 59,592 returned Canadians and 14,379 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 67,680 souls, which together with the 49,656 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 117,336, an increase, as compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, of 59,634 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.



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TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1920

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	2	4	1	7	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	1	8
Australian.....	6	7	7	20	47	65	19	131	53	72	26	151
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8	7	1	.....	8
Hungarian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	3	2	.....	5
Belgian.....	6	10	5	21	3	3	.....	6	9	13	5	27
Bermudian.....	6	10	5	21	3	7	.....	10	9	17	5	31
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	5	14	5	4	5	14
Chilian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Chinese.....	1	1	1	3	18	7	.....	25	19	8	1	28
Corean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	4
Cuban.....	1	.....	1	2	3	3	.....	6	4	3	1	8
Czecho-Slovak.....	1	1	1	3	7	1	.....	8	8	2	1	11
Dutch.....	8	3	.....	11	21	11	1	33	29	14	1	44
French.....	160	165	57	382	51	27	6	84	211	192	63	466
German.....	1	3	.....	4	16	9	4	29	17	12	4	33
Great Britain and Ire-												
land—												
English.....	458	764	290	1,512	662	338	64	1,064	1,120	1,202	354	2,576
Irish.....	28	45	4	77	58	20	1	79	86	65	5	156
Scotch.....	97	148	37	282	68	36	10	114	165	184	47	396
Welsh.....	13	11	1	25	8	2	.....	10	21	13	1	35
Greek.....	1	1	.....	2	8	3	.....	11	9	4	.....	13
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	.....	1	1	2	19	7	2	28	19	8	3	30
“ Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	5	1	.....	6
“ Russian.....	1	2	.....	3	16	7	2	25	17	9	2	28
Hindoo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	6	3	1	2	6
Italian.....	17	6	4	27	15	2	1	18	32	8	5	45
Jamaican.....	23	23	1	47	1	.....	.....	1	24	23	1	48
Japanese.....	10	3	4	17	55	8	4	67	65	11	8	84
Mexican.....	2	2	1	5	3	.....	.....	3	5	2	1	8
Negro.....	9	14	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	1	24
Newfoundland.....	349	360	215	924	587	737	165	1,489	936	1,097	380	2,413
New Zealand.....	8	3	.....	11	32	22	.....	54	40	25	.....	65
Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Polish—												
Polish, N.E.S.....	11	3	.....	14	10	6	.....	16	21	9	.....	30
“ Russian.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	4
Portuguese.....	7	4	.....	11	4	4	2	10	11	8	2	21
Roumanian.....	1	.....	.....	1	6	2	1	9	7	2	1	10
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.....	3	4	.....	7	67	20	10	97	70	24	10	104
Finnish.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
Scandinavian—												
Danish.....	2	2	.....	4	17	3	3	23	19	5	3	28
Icelandic.....	6	12	9	27	1	.....	.....	1	7	12	9	23
Norwegian.....	3	1	.....	4	24	5	.....	29	27	6	.....	39
Swedish.....	4	3	.....	7	22	9	1	32	26	12	1	31
Serbian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Spanish.....	18	4	2	24	31	7	3	41	49	11	5	63
Swiss.....	2	2	.....	4	2	7	.....	9	4	9	.....	13
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Armenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Egyptian.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	6
Syrian.....	2	.....	.....	2	10	1	1	12	12	1	1	14
U.S.A. Citizens.....	12	12	5	29	2,031	990	404	3,425	2,043	1,002	409	3,454
West Indian.....	45	49	7	101	4	5	2	11	49	54	9	112
Returned Canadian.....	5,950	2,952	861	9,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,950	2,952	861	9,763
Tourist.....	4,890	2,836	960	8,686	220	121	31	372	5,110	2,957	991	9,058
Totals.....	12,167	7,476	2,481	22,124	4,189	2,504	745	7,438	16,356	9,980	3,226	29,562



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1920

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South.....	9	10	4	23	3	2	.....	5	12	12	4	28
Argentinian.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Australian.....	19	40	29	88	101	79	32	212	120	119	61	300
Austro-Hungarian—												
Austrian, N.E.S.....	3	2	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	4	4	.....	8
Bohemian.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Belgian.....	532	647	353	1,532	49	41	26	116	581	688	379	1,648
Bermudian.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgarian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chilian.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	4
Chinese.....	389	67	88	544	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	67	88	544
Corean.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	4	.....	12	9	4	.....	13
Cuban.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3
Czecho-Slovak.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	9	5	15	2	9	5	16
Dutch.....	64	53	37	154	18	11	8	37	82	64	45	191
French.....	522	785	277	1,584	15	23	1	39	537	808	278	1,623
German.....	3	7	2	12	8	2	.....	10	11	9	2	22
Great Britain and Irel'd—												
English.....	7,675	26,419	11,079	45,173	1,601	1,434	616	3,651	9,276	27,853	11,695	48,824
Irish.....	715	1,537	499	2,751	135	87	24	246	850	1,624	523	2,997
Scotch.....	2,425	6,039	2,533	10,997	316	305	131	752	2,741	6,344	2,664	11,749
Welsh.....	147	389	146	682	23	17	5	45	170	406	151	727
Greek.....	19	15	5	39	17	1	1	19	36	16	6	58
Hawaiian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18	36	12	6	18	36
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	6	18	8	32	76	7	2	85	82	25	10	117
“ Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
“ Polish.....	3	14	19	36	13	.....	.....	13	16	14	19	49
“ Russian.....	19	14	15	48	415	46	25	486	434	60	40	534
Italian.....	310	532	323	1,165	5	2	.....	7	315	534	323	1,172
Jamaican.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Japanese.....	280	389	42	711	83	39	13	135	363	428	55	846
Luxemburg.....	6	5	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	5	16
Maltese.....	333	38	34	405	7	2	.....	9	340	40	34	414
Mexican.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Negro.....	20	32	9	61	238	214	43	495	258	246	52	556
Newfoundland.....	84	210	149	443	332	136	48	516	416	346	197	959
New Zealand.....	14	6	11	31	76	53	22	151	90	59	33	182
Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	9
Peruvian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Polish—Polish, N.E.S.	21	21	27	69	8	4	4	16	29	25	31	85
“ Russian.....	1	4	2	7	2	1	.....	3	3	5	2	10
Portuguese.....	2	1	.....	3	17	12	9	38	19	13	9	41
Roumanian.....	12	7	2	21	2	2	3	7	14	9	5	28
Russian—Russian, N.E.S.	14	27	10	51	62	25	27	114	76	52	37	165
Finnish.....	13	23	8	44	15	4	7	26	28	27	15	70
Scandinavian—Danish..	166	49	18	233	21	2	.....	23	187	51	18	256
Icelandic.....	4	6	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	1	11
Norwegian.....	86	64	29	179	26	3	1	30	112	67	30	209
Swedish.....	135	70	36	241	23	2	2	27	158	72	38	268
Serbian.....	4	3	5	12	5	5	2	12	9	8	7	24
Spanish.....	13	1	1	15	160	33	57	250	173	34	58	265
Swiss.....	42	41	17	100	21	4	2	27	63	45	19	127
Turkish—												
Turkish, N.E.S.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3
Arabian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Armenian.....	8	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....	1	9	2	.....	11
Egyptian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Syrian.....	11	7	.....	18	3	4	1	8	14	11	1	26
U.S.A. Citizens.....	18	23	14	55	1,157	450	215	1,822	1,175	473	229	1,877
West Indian.....	21	32	9	62	103	95	17	215	124	127	26	277
Total immigration.....	14,178	37,655	15,847	67,680	5,196	3,171	1,370	9,737	19,374	40,826	17,217	77,417
Returned Canadian.....	28,565	17,692	10,335	56,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,565	17,692	10,335	56,592
Tourist.....	10,703	2,755	921	14,379	338	21	12	371	11,041	2,776	933	14,750
Totals.....	53,446	58,102	27,103	138,651	5,534	3,192	1,382	10,108	58,980	61,294	28,485	148,759



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TABLE III.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1920

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
African, South....			1		1	1	3	4	1	1	9	2	23
Argentinian.....					1		1						2
Australian.....	2	11	11	18	3	15	3	8	4	1	1	11	88
Austro-Hungarian													
Austrian, N.E.S.					1	1	1			2			5
Bohemian.....										3			3
Belgian.....	20	29	44	84	111	146	191	170	68	57	149	463	1,532
Bermudian.....				1									1
Bulgarian.....									1				1
Chilian.....		2											2
Chinese.....	117	78	43	24	20	36	42	22	39	58	40	25	544
Corean.....						1							1
Cuban.....					1	1							2
Czecho-Slovak....											1		1
Dutch.....	9	5	1	3	5	4	5	55	18	3	14	32	154
French.....	117	135	154	196	154	211	230	87	101	44	107	48	1,584
German.....		1		2		2	3	1	1		1	1	12
Great Britain and													
Ireland—													
English.....	2,557	3,542	2,066	4,718	7,373	6,199	6,373	3,685	2,345	1,341	1,438	3,536	45,173
Irish.....	123	183	93	240	375	316	529	278	145	120	92	257	2,751
Scotch.....	530	765	399	973	1,577	1,202	2,385	581	718	613	443	811	10,997
Welsh.....	34	44	43	67	103	75	107	50	36	15	35	73	682
Greek.....				1	5	3	14		8	4	2	2	39
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.				2	9	2	3		9	5	2		32
" Polish.....	3					3					3	27	36
" Russian.....	1	1	10	5	7	2	3	3	5	3	4	4	48
Italian.....	5	4	18	19	43	44	99	96	383	188	142	124	1,165
Jamaican.....		1	1	1									3
Japanese.....	120	98	78	40	38	50	53	35	81	20	45	53	711
Luxemburg.....						2	13	1					16
Maltese.....		5	1	92	1	94	76	39	83	5	9		405
Negro.....	6	3		1	21	8	7	4	7	1	2	1	61
Newfoundland....	22	18	48	36	71	62	73	54	44	1	3	11	443
New Zealand.....	1	9	1	10		4	2	4					31
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.				5		5	2		3	5	21	28	69
" Russian.....			1		3			1		1	1		7
Portuguese.....					1	2							3
Roumanian.....				2	1		5	1	1	5	3	3	21
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.	1	6		2	3	4	4	4	11	6	4	6	51
Finnish.....			5		3	4		6	7	2	7	10	44
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	22	6	34	24	23	6	23	14	14	8	15	44	233
Icelandic.....	7							1			3		11
Norwegian.....	30	13	18	10	12	6	29	24	5	7	7	18	179
Swedish.....	14	22	18	11	18	2	30	48	7	10	34	27	241
Serbian.....			2			2		7				1	12
Spanish.....	1	1		5	2		3	3					15
Swiss.....	1	13	6	11	12	23	9	4	5	8	5	3	100
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.										1			1
Armenian.....		2		1	1		2		1	3			10
Syrian.....			5	2	1		1	3		5	1		18
U.S.A. Citizens..	1	1	5	9	11	10	2	2	1	8	3	2	55
West Indian.....		1		12		19	17	7				6	62
Totals.....	3,744	4,999	3,106	6,627	10,011	8,567	10,343	5,302	4,152	2,554	2,646	5,629	67,680



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TABLE IV.—Monthly Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1920

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturalists...	360	507	399	672	596	639	1,248	823	535	332	614	2,121	8,846
General labourers	88	101	99	179	225	300	783	363	360	268	225	423	3,414
Machanics.....	160	298	117	309	296	478	1,174	458	565	325	323	606	5,109
Clerks, traders, etc.....	85	93	90	124	137	184	451	182	200	151	126	200	2,023
Miners.....	24	28	24	21	47	21	133	62	56	48	44	61	569
Female servants.	156	164	149	267	320	418	1,225	633	451	295	249	651	4,978
Not classified ...	2,871	3,808	2,228	5,055	8,390	6,527	5,329	2,781	1,985	1,135	1,065	1,567	42,741
Totals.....	3,744	4,999	3,106	6,627	10,011	8,567	10,343	5,302	4,152	2,554	2,646	5,629	67,680
Maritime Prov- inces.....	257	216	107	350	486	394	328	283	242	137	167	202	3,169
Quebec.....	291	465	434	721	961	1,015	1,284	667	455	327	300	353	7,273
Ontario.....	1,294	1,796	1,066	2,514	3,885	3,313	4,644	2,324	1,933	1,187	1,121	2,328	27,405
Manitoba.....	352	554	337	691	1,157	832	945	488	352	208	228	755	6,899
Saskatchewan....	404	496	294	595	937	747	839	433	297	143	231	848	6,264
Alberta.....	388	666	323	786	1,052	910	953	428	274	177	227	533	6,717
British Columbia	758	805	545	970	1,533	1,354	1,350	675	599	375	371	610	9,945
Yukon Territory.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	8
Totals.....	3,744	4,999	3,106	6,627	10,011	8,567	10,343	5,302	4,152	2,554	2,646	5,629	67,680



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TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination  
Fiscal Year ended

	Sex.			Totals.	Trade or								
					Farmers and Farm Labourers.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.....	9	10	4	23	3	1	1	1	1	2	2		
Argentinian.....	1	1		2									
Australian.....	19	40	29	88	6	1	6	1	1		3		3
Austro-Hungarian—													
Austrian, N.E.S.....	3	2		5							1		
Bohemian.....		2	1	3		1							
Belgian.....	532	647	353	1,532	373	255	231	45	31	19	25	11	7
Bermudian.....		1		1									
Bulgarian.....	1			1									
Chilian.....	2			2									
Chinese.....	389	67	88	544	30	1		3					
Corean.....	1			1				1					
Cuban.....	2			2									
Czecho-Slovak.....	1			1									
Dutch.....	64	53	37	154	47	18	17	2		1	3		
French.....	522	785	277	1,584	187	105	60	28	7	3	91	42	22
German.....	3	7	2	12		1							
Great Britain and Ire-													
land—													
English.....	7,675	26,419	11,079	45,173	2,877	1,385	879	880	561	301	1,489	979	617
Irish.....	715	1,537	499	2,751	233	80	32	126	50	24	132	61	20
Scotch.....	2,425	6,039	2,533	10,997	718	278	202	324	136	109	597	336	222
Welsh.....	147	389	146	682	47	22	18	14	7	10	32	14	6
Greek.....	19	15	5	39	1			4	2	2	1		
Hebrew—													
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	6	18	8	32								2	
“ Polish.....	3	14	19	36		1	2						
“ Russian....	19	14	15	48							4	1	3
Italian.....	310	532	323	1,165	37	20	17	138	101	60	57	26	12
Jamaican.....	2	1		3							2		
Japanese.....	280	389	42	711	116	19	1	77	36	3	8	3	
Luxemburg.....	6	5	5	16	4	2					2	1	2
Maltese.....	333	38	34	405	12	1		138	6	6	143	10	9
Negro.....	20	32	9	61				7			5	1	
Newfoundland.....	84	210	149	443	1	1		51	11	13	8	7	7
New Zealand.....	14	6	11	31	7	1	5	1			2		
Polish—													
Polish, N.E.S.....	21	21	27	69	5	5	10		1	4	7	2	4
“ Russian.....	1	4	2	7	1								
Portuguese.....	2	1		3				1					
Roumanian.....	12	7	2	21	1			2			2	1	
Russian—													
Russian, N.E.S.....	14	27	10	51	4	2	8	1			4	6	1
Finnish.....	13	23	8	44	9			3	1				
Scandinavian—													
Danish.....	166	49	18	233	126	16	8	8	1	1	6	1	1
Icelandic.....	4	6	1	11	2						1		
Norwegian.....	86	64	29	179	54	14	13	12	1		5	1	
Swedish.....	135	70	36	241	98	26	20	15			9	1	2
Serbian.....	4	3	5	12	1	1	4						
Spanish.....	13	1	1	15	1			4	1		1		
Swiss.....	42	41	17	100	26	7	8	1	2	1	6	7	1
Turkish—													
Turkish, N.E.S.....		1		1									
Armenian.....	8	2		10				1			1		
Syrian.....	11	7		18							1		
U.S.A. Citizens.....	18	23	14	55	5	2		2			2		
West Indian.....	21	32	9	62	5	1		6	1		3	1	1
Totals.....	14,178	37,655	15,847	67,680	5,037	2,267	1,542	1,897	958	559	2,655	1,514	940



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of Immigrant Arrivals for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the  
March 31, 1920

Occupation.										Destination.								
Clerks, Traders, etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	
Males	Females	Children	Males	Females	Children		Males	Females	Children									
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	6	1	.....	.....	12	4	1	.....	6	.....	
2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	9	7	25	18	.....	3	9	6	8	1	61	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	5	6	20	7	1	51	61	287	89	52	273	337	338	324	135	73	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
135	39	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	27	56	2	52	69	17	24	33	347	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	24	19	18	12	31	22	19	46	6	.....	
39	10	2	15	6	6	44	162	571	184	71	650	271	180	126	171	115	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	2	.....	1	5	1	2	3	.....	.....	
443	539	91	174	64	74	3,093	1,812	19,798	9,117	2,045	4,183	19,469	4,355	4,261	4,491	6,362	7	
59	37	10	7	3	1	291	158	1,015	412	100	298	1,140	364	217	252	380	.....	
153	214	36	85	25	22	1,114	548	3,936	1,942	405	1,125	4,491	1,346	945	1,138	1,547	.....	
5	4	.....	14	10	11	54	35	278	101	42	50	226	70	76	105	113	.....	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	12	3	.....	20	11	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	8	.....	18	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	17	2	1	27	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
6	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	9	.....	23	21	1	.....	.....	3	.....	
11	4	.....	12	4	1	41	55	336	233	18	278	609	26	18	110	106	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
21	7	1	.....	1	.....	3	58	320	37	.....	1	8	1	4	11	686	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	8	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	
13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	25	20	19	11	33	347	8	.....	5	1	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8	13	9	16	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	136	16	52	128	330	37	56	1	1	2	16	.....	
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	4	6	2	.....	3	.....	5	15	.....	
3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	9	8	.....	15	29	1	22	1	1	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	.....	8	4	5	1	.....	3	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	18	1	5	14	10	6	10	2	4	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	13	8	3	4	25	3	2	.....	7	.....	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18	14	8	11	26	27	60	53	45	11	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12	22	16	2	6	17	22	65	49	18	.....	
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	29	10	14	14	13	13	33	25	57	60	39	1	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	8	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	15	6	1	24	13	11	21	21	9	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	18	14	1	10	23	3	1	6	11	.....	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	16	8	12	16	30	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
947	890	186	331	120	118	4,978	3,311	26,928	12,502	3,169	7,273	27,405	6,899	6,264	6,717	9,945	8	



STATEMENT of Rejections, by Causes and Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1920

		Fiscal Year.																		Totals.
		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907. <sup>1</sup>	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
<i>By Causes</i>																				
Accompanying patients.....	16			13	39	21	58	60	42	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1		9	
Bad character.....				12	1	61	181	87	98	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	1	
Contract labour.....							23		33	28	3							4	1	
Criminality.....				1	6	7	17	6	9	10	5	4	3	2	4		1	1	3	
Head tax.....											6									
Lack of funds.....					1		85	67	34	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	28	
Likely public charges.....		49		56	73	57	292	66	681	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	125	
Medical causes.....	257	225	529	404		264	513	216	585	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	
Not complying with regulations.....						30	3	7	33	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	474	
Previously rejected.....										1	8	1								
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	
<i>By Nationalities</i>																				
British.....	2	8	13	76	61	61	130	146	183	233	227	161	171	169	42	28	5	11	108	
American.....			27	17	17	17	63	2	13	20	2	14	12	29	28	15	11	9	8	
Other countries.....	271	266	571	431	362	362	979	361	1,319	1,957	743	581	1,644	800	93	131	55	50	546	
Totals.....	273	274	611	524	440	440	1,172	509	1,515	2,210	972	756	1,827	998	163	174	71	70	662	
<sup>1</sup> Nine months.																				

<sup>1</sup>Nine months.



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STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities and Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1920

	Fiscal Year.																		Totals.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907. 1	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	
<i>By Causes</i>																			
Accompanying patients.....	4	3	1	4	35	26	21	.....	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	270
Bad character.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	30	71	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	22	1,062
Criminality.....	.....	1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	3,313
Medical causes.....	49	61	58	110	126	392	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	3,781
Not complying with regulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Public charges.....	14	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	348	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	5,505
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	13,959
<i>By Nationalities</i>																			
British.....	50	69	74	112	168	607	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	7,294
American.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	3,771
Other countries.....	17	16	12	23	25	181	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	2,894
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	13,959
<i>By Provinces</i>																			
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	14	19	24	25	13	45	45	55	48	19	18	22	22	376
Quebec.....	18	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	397	236	108	123	96	118	3,038
Ontario.....	3	3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	162	247	5,282
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	199	143	40	59	21	40	3,653
Saskatchewan.....	46	64	67	88	3	19	27	19	23	35	44	59	85	96	54	37	31	30	3,653
Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24	14	63	55	95	131	164	224	114	34	30	19	57	1,602
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	228	145	116	91	103	141	8
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	454	655	13,959

<sup>1</sup>Nine months.



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The following is a statement showing literature ordered during the fiscal year 1919-20:—

Gaelic Book.. . . . .	300
Immigration Facts and Figures.. . . . .	750
Annual Report of Immigration and Colonization, Bound Copies	10
Annual Report of Immigration and Colonization.. . . . .	1,000
Report of British Immigrant Children.. . . . .	2,000
The Immigration Act and Regulations.... . . . .	12,087
Rural Canada.. . . . .	10,000
5,000 Facts about Canada.. . . . .	500
Canada To-day.. . . . .	2,000
Canada West.. . . . .	580,700

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION, W. D. SCOTT

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, 544 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 181 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 363 upon payment of \$500 each. For the purpose of comparison, it is considered advisable to publish statistics relating to Chinese immigration since the imposition of the first head tax in 1885, which was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904:—

Fiscal Years.	Exempts.	Paying Tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt.	Registered for leave.	Total revenue.
					\$ cts.
1886.....	1	211	0.47	829	11,693 00
1887.....		124		734	7,424 50
1888.....		290		868	15,694 50
1889.....	112	782	12.53	1,322	40,808 00
1890.....	97	1,069	8.32	1,671	56,258 00
1891.....	12	2,114	0.56	1,617	107,785 50
1892.....	6	3,276	0.18	2,168	166,502 50
1893.....	14	2,244	0.62	1,277	113,491 00
1894.....	22	2,087	1.04	666	105,021 50
1895.....	22	1,440	1.50	473	72,475 00
1896.....	24	1,762	1.34	697	88,800 50
1897.....	24	2,447	0.97	768	123,119 50
1898.....	17	2,175	0.78	802	109,754 00
1899.....	17	4,385	0.39	859	220,309 50
1900.....	26	4,231	0.61	1,120	215,102 00
1901.....	26	2,518	1.02	1,204	178,704 00
1902.....	62	3,525	1.73	1,922	364,972 00
1903.....	84	5,245	1.58	2,044	526,744 00
1904.....	128	4,719	2.64	1,920	474,420 00
1904-5.....	69	8	89.61	2,080	6,080 00
1905-6.....	146	22	86.90	2,421	13,521 00
1906-7.....	200	91	68.73	2,594	48,094 00
1907-8.....	752	1,482	33.66	3,535	746,535 00
1908-9.....	695	1,411	33.00	3,731	713,131 00
1909-10.....	688	1,614	29.89	4,002	813,003 00
1910-11.....	805	4,515	15.13	3,956	2,262,056 00
1911-12.....	498	6,083	7.57	4,322	3,049,722 00
1912-13.....	367	7,078	4.93	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14.....	238	5,274	4.32	4,143	2,644,593 00
1914-15.....	103	1,155	8.19	4,373	588,124 00
1915-16.....	69	20	77.53	4,064	19,389 00
1916-17.....	121	272	30.79	3,312	140,487 00
1917-18.....	119	650	15.47	2,907	336,757 00
1918-19.....	267	4,066	6.16	3,244	2,069,669 00
1919-20.....	181	363	33.27	5,529	538,479 00
Totals.....	6,012	78,748	7.09	80,898	20,537,961 00



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The Chinese Immigration Act provides that Chinese legally admitted into Canada may, upon payment of \$1 fee, register out, which registration carries with it the right to free re-entry within a period of twelve months. By Orders in Council it was provided that Chinese who left Canada on or since April 1, 1914, up to and including March 31, 1919, may remain away until twelve months after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette* that a state of war no longer exists. On March 31, 1920, there were away from Canada 7,363 Chinese who, under the provisions just quoted, are entitled to free re-entry. Lack of sufficient transportation facilities is the chief reason why the majority of these have not already returned to the Dominion.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, EASTERN DIVISION, W. R. LITTLE

During the period covered by this report there arrived at border ports 39,061 immigrants, of whom 22,478 were admitted and 16,583 were rejected.

There were 66,172 admissions at ocean ports and 195 rejections.

In addition to the number of admissions and rejections at ports of entry along the international boundary and at ocean ports, there were 27 admissions and 40 rejections at Toronto. This gives a total number of 88,677 admissions and 16,818 rejections.

#### STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals and Investigations at the various Border Ports for the Year ending March 31, 1920

Ports.	Admissions.	Rejections.	Appeals			Investigations.
			Sustained.	Dismissed.	Entry by Permit.	
Amherstburg.....	3					
Andover.....	28					
Armstrong.....	8					
Aroostock Junction.....	126	2				
Aultsville.....	10					
Beebe Junction.....	1,526	347				
Bridgeburg.....	2,102	996	8	12	6	12
Brockville.....	183	48		1		22
Clair.....	44					
Coaticook.....	452	65				
Cobourg.....	54	7				5
Comin's Mills.....	74					
Connors.....	3					
Cornwall.....	220	176	1	1		13
Crystal Beach.....	6	62				
Debec.....	130	15	1			
Depot Harbour.....	2					
Edmundston.....	100	20		5		1
Erie Beach.....	5	32				
Fort Erie.....	220	93		2		
Frelighsburg.....	45					
Georgeville.....		1				
Grand Falls.....	1	1				
Hemmingford.....	17					
Highwater.....	1,791	225				
Kingston.....	105	14		1		174
Lacolle.....	109	147	5	6	6	2
L'Etete.....	16	7				
McAdam Junction.....	1,374	98	1	1		
Malone.....	305	160				
Mansonville.....	3	1				
Megantic.....	104	19				



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STATEMENT of Admissions, Rejections, Appeals and Investigations at the various  
Border Ports for the Year ending March 31, 1920—*Concluded*

Ports.	Admission.	Rejections.	Appeals.			Total Revenue.
			Sustained.	Dismissed.	Entry by Permit.	
Midland.....		4				
Milltown.....	61	18				
Morrisburg.....	8					
Niagara Falls.....	2,166	5,086	12	5	8	25
Niagara-on-Lake.....	1	3				
Point Edward.....	17	2				
Port Lambton.....	12	1				
Port Stanley.....	4	1				
Prescott.....	441	67				
Richmond Road.....	13	3				
Rockport.....	2					
Rouses Point.....	688	539		3		
St. Agnes.....	100	58				
St. Albans.....	1,089	345	7	13		4
St. Andrews.....	52	6	1			
St. Johns.....		2				
St. Leonards.....	90	6				
St. Regis.....	71	2				
St. Stephen.....	122	119		2	1	8
Sarnia.....	1,049	391		1	3	14
Sault Ste. Marie.....	927	226		3	1	49
Sombra.....	13					
Stanhope.....	14	5				
Upper Mills.....	14	3				
Walkerville.....	624	1,063				
Wallaceburg.....	4					
Wilsons Beach.....	2					
Windsor.....	5,678	6,095				
Wolf Island.....	1	2				
Yarmouth.....	49					
Totals.....	22,478	16,583	36	56	25	329
Halifax.....	11,161	20		1		
St. John.....	13,453	37	2	4	5	43
Quebec.....	37,125	64	8	3		43
New York.....	3,765	70				
Portland.....	4					
Boston.....	250	2				
North Sydney.....	414	2				206
Totals.....	66,172	195	10	8	5	292

The above figures do not include the large number of "non-immigrants" such as tourists and persons entering Canada for a temporary purpose from Europe, the United States, and other countries. It is almost impossible to venture even an approximate estimate of the total number of persons crossing the international boundary, but it may be of some interest to note that during the year about 2,500,000 people were examined by immigration inspectors at the upper steel arch bridge at Niagara Falls and a larger number at Windsor at the ferry dock.

At Windsor there was a daily average of 15.56 admissions and 16.70 rejections.

At Niagara Falls there was a daily average of 5.93 admissions and 13.93 rejections.

Transatlantic accommodation for some time was limited by the space assigned to returned Canadian soldiers and their dependents, otherwise there would undoubtedly



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have been a much larger number of admissions from Europe. Applications have been and are being received from residents of Canada for the admission of their relatives. Most of these applications are from alien residents whose relatives live in Poland.

As the result of an epidemic of smallpox in Toronto during December, 1919, the United States Public Health service prescribed regulations for vaccination, which substantially reduced the passenger traffic across the international boundary between the province of Ontario and contiguous United States territory. These regulations were rescinded on or about the 19th of March, 1920, and passenger traffic resumed its normal volume.

## IMMIGRANTS

*Medical Inspection.*—Several applications have been received for independent medical examinations in the cases of immigrants who were rejected upon the ground of insanity and persons certified as feeble-minded. Officers were designated by the Department of Health to make these inspections at inland points. In one case the decision of the port medical officer was reversed. Section 18 of the Immigration Act, however, provides that there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Inquiry as to the rejection and deportation of an immigrant who is certified for insanity or who is feeble-minded, etc. Under the United States law any alien, certified for insanity or mentally defective, may appeal to a board of medical examiners of the United States Public Health service and the appellant may introduce before such board one expert medical witness at his own cost and expense. I would recommend that the Immigration Act be amended so as to provide:—

1. That an immigrant, passenger, or other person certified for insanity or mentally defective shall have the right of appeal to a board of medical officers subject to such regulations as may be made by the minister; and,

2. For the appointment of a medical board to serve at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal.

I would also recommend that the Department of Health be asked to designate medical inspectors at the larger border ports so that our inspectors-in-charge can arrange for medical inspection when circumstances justify such action.

## SEAMEN

*Civil Inspection.*—As a result of one of the recent amendments to the Immigration Act, it is now possible to properly manifest seamen. Under date of the 30th of October, 1919, the Commissioner of Customs issued instructions to collectors of customs at ocean ports not to grant a clearance to any vessel arriving in Canada or departing for any port or place outside of Canada until the immigration agent or officer in charge certifies that the master of the vessel has complied with the provisions of the Immigration Act.

All vessels now submit a regular manifest of crews and a supplementary manifest showing seamen who are sick, who are discharged, or who desert. The monthly report of seamen was discontinued as a result of the use of manifests of crews.

Rule 9 provides for a primary inspection and the issue of identification cards to seamen. So far no identification cards have been issued because the question has arisen as to the usefulness of these cards and the necessity of a primary inspection in view of the use of the new form of crew manifest. A satisfactory primary inspection can be made from the manifest as soon as it has been decided to conduct a general medical inspection of seamen.

Special instructions have been issued regarding the civil examination of seamen who ship from United States ports on the Great Lakes. Experience shows that it is very difficult either to make a careful examination of or to manifest seamen on the



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Great Lakes, because there are many small ports where we have no regular immigration inspectors. At these ports the inspection work is performed by customs officers who are ex-officio immigration inspectors.

*Medical Inspection.*—One of the recent amendments to the Immigration Act provides for the medical examination and temporary entry of seamen who require medical treatment. So far, however, no general medical inspection has been made of seamen or crews of vessels arriving at ocean ports. Of 810,097 seamen examined by the United States immigration inspectors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 4,053 were certified as being afflicted with a loathsome and contagious disease and were removed to hospitals for treatment. Last year out of a total of 1,684 seamen certified for disability at the port of New York, 1,161, or approximately 70 per cent, were certified for venereal diseases. These figures seem to me to be sufficient justification for some form of medical inspection of seamen, many of whom are afflicted with diseases which are a menace to public health.

In the month of February last the acting agent at Quebec called my attention to the occurrence of trachoma cases along the Saguenay river. During the season of 1919, 63 vessels reported at Chicoutimi from the United States via rivers and lakes. The Customs officers who are ex-officio medical inspectors at Chicoutimi and Ha-Ha Bay, have been asked to take the necessary action regarding the temporary entry of seamen at these ports.

As you are aware, immigration hospitals in immigration buildings are now under the immediate jurisdiction of the immigration agent. Seamen afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases, however, cannot be treated in immigration hospitals. I have no information as to what provision is being or will be made by the Department of Health regarding the treatment of such cases in either marine or general hospitals. The Immigration Act provides that seamen afflicted with certain diseases shall be treated at the expense of the transportation company.

#### APPEALS

One of the most important features of the work of inspection is the taking of evidence, especially in cases where appeals are taken to the minister against the decision of the Board of Inquiry, or where legal process may be taken by petition for habeas corpus. In many cases the records which we receive are unsatisfactory. It is essential that the evidence taken by a Board of Inquiry should be adduced with some degree of skill and that the procedure should be strictly in accordance with the provisions of the statute, otherwise as the result of legal process the court may intervene. I have in mind several cases in which the cross-examination by our officer substantially rebutted direct and damaging testimony. In other cases material evidence is omitted. The result of this procedure is delay, unnecessary expenditure, well-founded complaints by relatives or interested parties and the possibility of successful court action notwithstanding the provisions of section 23 of the Immigration Act. The members of these Boards of Inquiry are inspectors who receive \$1,200 per annum. We cannot expect officers who receive such salaries to be highly qualified or proficient in taking evidence. I am of the opinion that the only solution of this difficulty would be the appointment of an officer who has a thorough knowledge of the Immigration Act, who is not only skilled but who has also had experience in taking evidence and who has more than ordinary judgment. I would strongly recommend that provision be made in the classification for an officer having these qualifications. An officer of this class should make occasional visits to the larger border ports and if possible should be stationed alternately at St. John during the greater part of the winter and at Quebec during the greater part of the summer.

#### INVESTIGATIONS

In addition to the investigations shown on the foregoing statement, 3,984 investigations were made under the jurisdiction of our agent in Toronto and 3,964 investi-



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gations were made under the jurisdiction of our agent in Montreal. This work consists of inquiries regarding illegal entry, prohibited immigrants, naturalization cases, causes for deportation subsequent to entry and applications by residents for the admission of relatives. Some of these investigations necessitate hearings before boards of inquiry or officers who have authority to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of such boards. The general work in Toronto and Montreal agencies is more complicated than the work of inspection at the ordinary ports of entry.

## DEPORTATIONS

The following statement shows the number of persons deported for causes subsequent to entry and the statutory causes for deportation:—

## DEPORTATION, BY CAUSES, FROM EASTERN DISTRICT, FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1919-20

Cause.	To United States.	To other Countries.
Accompanying.. . . . .	9	1
Blindness.. . . . .	..	1
Criminality.. . . . .	146	37
Desertion.. . . . .	..	4
Drug habit.. . . . .	7	1
Epilepsy.. . . . .	..	2
Immorality.. . . . .	6	4
Insanity.. . . . .	14	37
Public charge.. . . . .	30	53
Mentally weak.. . . . .	3	5
Nephritis.. . . . .	..	1
Prostitution.. . . . .	2	..
Syphilis.....	..	1
Tuberculosis.. . . . .	..	4
Vagrancy.. . . . .	15	3
Totals.. . . . .	232	154

In cases of women who are deported from the United States upon the ground of immorality, the United States Immigration authorities have arrangements for advising certain women's organizations in Europe and elsewhere of the facts and circumstances of such cases, so that upon the arrival of these women at the port of disembarkation, responsible and charitably disposed persons or organizations may have an opportunity of extending assistance not only from a humanitarian point of view but also for the purpose of moral reform. I am of the opinion that somewhat similar work might be undertaken by the National Council of Emigration of Women for Household Service, which has not only a representative in the United Kingdom but has also conductresses who accompany parties of women to Canada and who probably have few, if any, duties to perform on eastbound trips.

## BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

*Quebec.*—It was represented that the overhead passage between shed 26 and the immigration building at Quebec was unsafe. As you are aware, the Department of Public Works has been asked to make the necessary repairs and our agent at Quebec has been instructed to regulate the passenger traffic to prevent accidents. You have already asked the Department of Public Works to replace the present overhead passage by a more durable and substantial structure. It is proposed that the new overhead passage shall be built of steel and concrete and if possible in a direct line between the immigration building and a point between sheds 18 and 26. Proper connections can be made with the high level landing now being constructed along a portion of the front of shed 18, and the high level landing of a two-story steel and concrete shed the erection of which is now contemplated on the present site of shed 26.

Complaints have been received regarding the delay at Quebec of passenger vessels destined to Montreal. These complaints have arisen as the result of the decision by the Department of Health that in no case is medical inspection to be



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made after 7 p.m. in winter and 8 p.m. in summer. Civil inspection of immigrants is preceded by the medical inspection so that the time within which civil inspection can be made is governed by the decision of the Health Department. I am of the opinion that the only solution of this difficulty is the examination at Montreal of passengers on all vessels bound for Montreal and the examination at Quebec of passengers on all vessels the terminal point of which is Quebec. If this project is ever adopted provision should be made for a common landing stage where ample accommodation should be provided for immigration inspection.

*St. John.*—Until the beginning of the present year very inadequate facilities were available at St. John for handling baggage. Some years ago a small baggage shed was provided but was very seldom used on account of the lack of accommodation, distance from the landing dock and limited space for loading baggage on cars. There has been erected a new baggage shed which offers ample accommodation for handling of baggage and which is heated, thereby affording ample comfort to immigrants and passengers during customs examination and checking. A moveable fence and a new ramp have also been erected between the foot of the gangway and the assembly room. Prior to the erection of this fence, passengers who were not examined mixed with passengers who were examined and it was impossible to conduct a proper inspection. The arrangements are now eminently satisfactory and both medical and civil examiners have every opportunity to properly perform their work.

*Halifax.*—The immigration building at Halifax was taken over from the military authorities and the necessary alterations for immigration inspection are now being made by the Department of Railways. A considerable number of vessels bound for New York call at Halifax, where immigrants and passengers destined to Canada disembark. European passengers destined to Portland are also being examined at Halifax.

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WESTERN DIVISION, T. GELLEY

*Immigration from the British Isles and Europe.*—There has been little immigration from the British Isles to Western Canada compared with pre-war years owing to the restrictive measures in force. When passengers from the various ports leave for the West I am advised by wire. An officer meets the train at Winnipeg and renders any assistance to these immigrants that may be necessary according to their several requirements.

*Immigration from the United States.*—The following figures show that an increased number of settlers arrived from the United States, as compared with the previous year, and that also they brought with the more wealth and stock and effects:—

Number of admissions		Amount of of stock effects.	Amount of of cash and wealth.
1919-20 . . . . .	23,300	\$3,335,138	\$10,487,085
1918-19 . . . . .	19,115	2,169,856	8,751,673
Showing an increase of . . . .	4,185	\$1,165,282	\$1,735,412

The rejections amounted to 1,741, as compared with 1,007 last year, showing an increase of 734.

*Deportations.*—There were 125 deportations carried out by officers under the jurisdiction of this office, as compared with 87 last year. Of the 125, 57 were deported to the United States and 66 were taken east on their way to European countries, and there were 2 Chinese deports.



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*Farm Labourers from the United States.*—Owing to the adverse climatic conditions of last year, the grain crop of Western Canada was below the average and there was a sufficiency of farm labour in the country without making any effort, or offering any special inducement in the way of cheap rates, to bring in farm labourers from the United States.

*Immigration Halls, Winnipeg.*—During the year No. 1 Hall sheltered and accommodated 1,084 persons who were passing through Winnipeg to western points. Out of this number, only four required assistance. There were also 114 deports cared for and 4 persons held for investigation.

The total number of meals supplied, namely, 3,249, cost \$566.18, showing an average cost per meal of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents. While this amount is very low considering the cost of living, it shows a large increase over last year, when the average cost per meal was  $10\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

I referred last year to the fact that the two upper floors of No. 1 Hall were being occupied by the Military Hospitals Commission. Recently, the third floor has been evacuated by the military and is now being used for immigration purposes, but the fourth floor is still being used as a convalescent home under the auspices of the I.O.D.E.

No. 2 Hall, which before the war was used for sheltering immigrants mostly from central European countries, has for the last few years been occupied by the military authorities, but was also recently turned over to us again, and, there being now no use for it, it has been turned over by us to the Public Works Department.

No. 3 Hall, which for many years was the hospital in connection with this department, was used by the military during the war and recently handed back to us. At present, it is being used by the Children's Aid Society as a shelter for some children whose homes were recently destroyed by fire on Mayfair avenue, Winnipeg.

*Grain Warehouse.*—The following exhibits were prepared during the year by our staff and forwarded to Canadian Government agents in the United States for exhibition at the most important United States fairs and for window display:—

218 Cases containing grain-in-straw, grasses, sheaves and designs of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, timothy, alfalfa, red top, pea vine, clover, vetches, millet, buckwheat, blue joint, hemp, corn, sudan grass and spelts.

121 boxes containing various threshed grains.

36 boxes containing cheese, honey, flour and cereals.

698 crates containing vegetables.

155 boxes of samples of various grains and grasses together with descriptive literature of Western Canada were sent to United States schools.

*Labour Bureau.*—New arrivals to the number of 2,937 during the year applied to this office for information regarding employment or regarding agricultural settlement. After being supplied with such information as we have, they were directed to the representatives of the different provinces in which they were interested, or to the new Employment Service of Canada where employment was required.

*Border Ports.*—There are 32 ports under the jurisdiction of this office with a staff of 28 immigration inspectors and 20 customs officers acting for this department. These ports have been regularly inspected by the travelling boundary inspector. See statement for admissions at each port.

*Investigations.*—The Investigating officer has been fully occupied with the various investigations that have been necessary, and during his absence on leave through illness last year, the travelling boundary inspector performed these duties where possible, and I used other officers of the department when available. I also wish to pay tribute to the excellent assistance received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the various provincial and city police forces in the carrying on of inquiries for us.



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*Outside Immigration Halls and Agencies.*—There are fifteen agencies under the jurisdiction of this office, eleven of them have halls and four are without. During the year, a total of 5,567 immigrants were sheltered as compared with 4,168 during the previous year, showing a total increase of 1,399. These agencies have been regularly inspected by the Superintendent of Western Agencies..

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PACIFIC DIVISION, A. L. JOLLIFFE

During the period under review there has been a marked increase in the amount of business handled at all ports, this being due to the heavier travel both of tourists and business people, and to an increasing amount of investigating work, both the result of the gradual return to normal conditions after the war. Transpacific travel has been exceptionally heavy, every vessel both arriving and departing from Canadian ports carrying their full passenger capacity; in fact the steamship service has been unable to meet the requirements, and will, I understand, be augmented in the near future.

The period of unrest and reconstruction following the war has necessitated extra vigilance and care on the part of our officers with a view of preventing the entry to Canada of persons of the undesirable classes, and the comparatively small number of aliens who have entered since the war and whose cases have necessitated investigation demonstrates the efficiency and value of the work of these officers.

During the year particular attention has been given to the supervision of border and ocean port inspection, with the result that improvements have been made from time to time which have proven of benefit to the travelling public and to the department.

The increase in the amount of travel across the international boundary has already necessitated an application for an increase in the staff at one port, and the prospects are that further increases will be necessary at other points in the near future.

The general conditions in this district are considerably improved since my last report; lumbering is active as is also mining and agriculture, several large projects in the last two mentioned being well under way.

The work of the Chinese Branch, both at Vancouver and Victoria, has been extremely heavy, particularly during the first six months of the period under review, this being the result of a large number of rejections necessitated by the attempted entry of labourers under the guise of students; these rejections and deportations totalled considerably over four hundred, two particular cases being contested in the Courts, and in a large number of cases boards of inquiry were necessary to effect deportation; in both the cases taken to the courts the department was successful.

There have been several important court decisions which are referred to later in this report.

### STATEMENT OF CHINESE PERSONS HANDLED.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Admitted paid tax at Vancouver.. . . .	2,186	177
Admitted paid tax at Victoria.. . . .	413	49
Admitted at Vancouver for registration at Ottawa.. . .	636	115
Admitted exempt at Vancouver.. . . .	153	134
Admitted exempt at Victoria.. . . .	135	52
Exempt applications rejected, Vancouver.. . . .	49	55
Exempt applications rejected, Victoria.. . . .	3	7
Exempt cases admitted by department on appeal at Vancouver.. . . .	3	3
Exempt cases admitted by department on appeal at Victoria.. . . .	..	..
C. I. 9 registrations, Vancouver.. . . .	1,099	3,649
C. I. 9 registrations, Victoria.. . . .	2,130	1,830
Persons admitted in bond to travel to other countries..	5,319	1,797
Cases paying tax after exempt rejection at Vancouver...	38	36
Cases paying tax after exempt rejection at Victoria.. .	3	5
Number deported after rejection from Vancouver.. . .	2	266
Number deported after rejection at Victoria.. . . .	8	216
Bonds forfeited at Vancouver.. . . .	\$6,500	\$1,000



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Considerable extra work was placed upon the officers of the Chinese Branch, particularly at Victoria, in connection with the handling of Chinese Coolie Battalions passing through Canada in bond from France, the total number who were checked outward by manifest being approximately 49,000 of which 40,000 were handled by the Victoria staff.

It will be noted from the above statement that the percentage of exempt rejections still continues to be extremely high, again figuring at over 25 per cent. The investigation of these cases is becoming more complicated each year, taking considerably more time than heretofore, and requiring to be handled by officers trained to this particular branch of the work.

During the year 196 boards of inquiry were convened in this district, of which 176 were held at Vancouver, and 20 at Victoria; 86 of these boards were held on passengers applying for admission to Canada, resulting in the deportation of 39; the balance were held on persons resident in Canada who were arrested by officers of this department and charged for offences under the Immigration Act. Of the last-mentioned those of chief interest were the cases of twenty-two Russian agitators arrested as being members of the Russian Workers' Union, an organization teaching disbelief in and the overthrow of organized government. The board hearings on these cases lasted for over three months each being bitterly contested. Fourteen of the aliens were ordered deported and the others released with warnings. Of the fourteen ordered deported, three endeavoured to secure their freedom by application for writ of habeas corpus, but were unsuccessful.

An analysis of the arrest cases will be found in statement form below:—

	Entered by		Entered as non-immigrant and remained	Undesirables, Secs. 40 and 41	Prosecutions	
	Stealth	Misrepresentation			Convicted	Dismissed
Arrested and deported.....	18	24	12	1	.....	.....
Arrested and admitted.....	2	5	1	9	.....	.....
Arrested and prosecuted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3
Arrested and waiting deportation.....	1	.....	2	13	.....	.....
Arrested and waiting decision.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Arrested.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above cases make a total of 117 arrests, of which 94 were at Vancouver and 12 at Victoria, and also 11 at White Rock, Pacific Highway and Huntingdon.

In addition to the cases referred to above 66 deportations were effected from penitentiaries, prisons, and asylums in this district.

A statement is given below giving information relative to detentions in our buildings for year ending March 31, 1920.

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Persons detained at Vancouver.. . . .	7,858	5,128
Persons detained at Victoria.. . . .	5,068	2,921
Number of meals supplied at Vancouver.. . . .	81,505	65,748
Number of meals supplied at Victoria.. . . .	68,680	16,418
Cost of janitor supplies at Vancouver.. . . .	\$361.61	\$610.84
Cost of janitor supplies at Victoria.. . . .	\$103.21	\$98.24
Building account balance in favour of department—		
At Vancouver.. . . .	.....	\$6,243.15
At Victoria.. . . .	.....	\$2,630.75



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## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES, W. J. WHITE.

In the early part of the fiscal year just closed, it was the set purpose of the staff of agents working in the United States, under direction from Ottawa, to make unusual effort in carrying out the instructions of the department, and work with the end in view, to secure none but the most desirable class of settlers, for Canada. The work of the year will disclose that a highly desirable class of settlers was sent forward, and bear evidence of the fact that the instructions were well carried out. This is borne out in the fact that of the rejections at the border the percentage of those who may have gone forward from different agencies was so small as to be scarcely noticeable. This meant considerable work on the part of the representatives of the Government doing field work in the United States, involved in which was a keen study of human nature, and a care in judging as to personality and desirability, for it is often the case that the least desirable are the cleverest in presenting their case. No one, unless intimately associated with the work can conceive the number wanting to "make the trip" to Canada, who on being questioned and critically examined, were found to be of a class that our Government has termed undesirable. By advising them that they could not secure admission they were saved the cost of transportation to the boundary and back to their homes again, and the boundary inspector relieved of an immense amount of labour. In some cases the applicant would become abusive, berate Canadian institutions, the Government, the officials and the country, and enter dire threats of what would result because of the refusal to give them a certificate that would entitle them to privileges of the preferred class, going to prove the wisdom of the agent and the soundness of his decision.

Therefore, with the work on the ground, as thus performed, and that of the checking at the boundary, Canada may well feel proud of the class of settlers that has crossed over its border to take part in the reconstruction so necessary after the close of the great war. Had it not been for this, no one can tell what internal happenings might have occurred as the result of the immigration of a class of people whose whole aim and purpose was to disseminate strife and foment trouble.

Towards the end and at the close of the war, I heard many people say, "Now, we should have the largest immigration we ever had." These people did not realize that the great homestead area of Canada, which held 160 acres of land for every one who chose to take it, and which, in 1911, or thereabouts, drew hundreds of thousands, had become restricted. Homesteads were less plentiful and of those that were left the Government had withdrawn many of them for other purposes, and there now remains only the lands that were purchasable through land agents and land companies, unless those at a great distance from the railway. The homesteader looking for free land was as plentiful as before, the number of inquiries was as great, but the free land, such free land as he had been getting, located as it once was, was no longer there. It was farther back from the line of railway, it was not so free from scrub and timber, therefore not as accessible nor as attractive. Consequently, the prospective purchaser was the chief one upon whom our agents, our literature and our advertising had any effect. Any one who has something valuable to give away as we had had, and is now merely offering the opportunity to purchase, can realize why the prophecy that our immigration in 1919-20 would be greater than that of any previous year, could not be fulfilled.

"But," as some were prone to say, "quantity was being sacrificed to quality," Probably, but there is room for argument. It is true, that in 1919-20 the number entering Canada as settlers was less than in 1911, and did not meet the ideas of those who prophesied numbers in excess of any previous year, but they brought with them money and means much larger proportionately than in any previous year. These people brought wealth with them. On the other hand, the class that went in as homesteaders, or at least many of them, who brought neither means nor money, or very little, have brought from the soil a wealth that has increased the national wealth of the country to an untold degree, and their own at the same time.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

In looking forward, and into the very near future I do so with a great deal of optimism, more so than at any other period of the work. There are a number of factors that help to create this. Canada, the possibilities that she possesses, the resources within her realm, the potentialities that belong to her, are no longer unknown qualities in any part of the territory in which we are operating. That it has land that will yield a splendid income on any investment much in excess of what may be at present required, that its mines, and timbers, its fisheries, its raw products and the power that will convert these into the manufactured article for many industries, and the employment of thousands, stand out strong and invitingly, while its shipping and transportation facilities are equal to those enjoyed by any portion of the continent, are facts that are well known.

Land values throughout the States have reached to figures that make the most intensive kind of farming necessary in order to secure a fair return for the investment. Many, owing to the unexpected increase to which their land values have gone, have sold and others contemplate doing so, disposing of their lands, and looking about for other fields, fields which they can purchase for less than they have sold or can sell for, and which will produce as abundantly as those they have left. A glance over the border, into Canada, and there they see old friends who are doing well, amassing wealth that they never had dreamed of, they see fields there they can do as well as their friends, where their investment will be safe and secure, where laws and social conditions are perfect, where they can increase their holdings, and still leave them a portion of money for a nest egg, for the land can be purchased from a third to a quarter of that for which they had sold their home farm.

The propaganda of the department which was carried on during the year with as great vigour as at any time in the past, has consisted of advertising in newspapers, exhibiting the products of the Canadian farm at important exhibitions at the best centres, distribution of literature dealing with the possibilities in the development of Canadian farms, and personal solicitation. As previously pointed out, the results have been as satisfactory as could be expected. What helped this, was that there was nothing over-stated. This is borne out by the statements sent back to the friends of those who had gone to Canada, many of them bearing evidence that "not the half had been told."

A factor that would be a helpful influence in our work in the United States, would be the organization of "Community Clubs" throughout the districts in Canada seeking settlers. The work that these clubs could perform with benefit and advantage to themselves, as well as to the incoming settler would be to give the hand of welcome to the man arriving in the district. He may have been a pioneer once himself. that would not create indifference on his part if he saw the "Welcome" sign; his appreciation would be more marked. There are those going forward who never had the pioneering experience, who have spent all their lives in well equipped farms, in well settled neighbourhoods with social advantages all their days on the home farm. What the "Welcome" sign would mean to them, does not require any diagram to illustrate. It does not require any great stretch of imagination to tell what the results would be, nor to picture the pleasure that it would give to the folks "Back home," when they read of how well those who have gone to Canada have been received, of their delight when they read of the light in the window, the fire in the stove, the kettle boiling, the coffee ready, the bacon sizzling, and the "rolls and butter." This may seem homely to some, may seem unnecessary to others, but by way of illustration it goes to show the home spirit, the welcome that should be abundant everywhere. Down in Illinois and Iowa I have listened to the reading of just such letters, have read them myself, and can bear testimony to the splendid feeling that they have wrought in the minds of the prejudiced, and then seen these same prejudiced ones off on the trail on their way to Canada.



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Some districts in Western Canada now have their community clubs, and in cases they feel that their work has little effect I wish to bear testimony to the fact that it is appreciated by all our agents, who express themselves as hopeful that it may be extended into all parts where settlers may be sent.

As to the prospects for 1920-21, I anticipate an increased immigration. The things that I have already outlined, that have helped to cause the emigration of a splendid lot of settlers from nearly every state in the Union still remain factors that will bring about what I anticipate. Land prices are well maintained, and as prices advance, rents advance, and the condition of the renter becomes such that he cannot afford to work for the other man any longer. When he learns that for little more than he is now paying rent, he can get a good farm in Canada (and he has already heard of the good crops grown there, of the social and other advantages that Canada possesses) his mind is made up. He seeks a Canadian Government agent, learns of the best route to take, is advised where he may get a free homestead, or told to whom to apply if he wishes to purchase and gets a certificate that will procure him a ticket at a reduced rate in Canadian territory and is given an opportunity to look over the country and make a selection. The agent has willingly given him all this information. He could have given him more if desired. He could have told him all about the customs, what he might take in free of duty, and if he had an automobile he had owned for six months, and wished to take it with him for his farm use, he would have no duty to pay; if he had a tractor that he had owned for a like period and used on his farm the same privilege was afforded. His horses and cattle up to a certain number were likewise admitted free. The agent can advise him on many other matters relative to Canada, for he is now the head of the Canadian Government Information Bureau, a title that gives him the opportunity to disseminate more information than he has hitherto found it necessary to avail himself of.

I feel that there is no necessity to apologize that the United States immigration to Canada in the past year, did not come up to the expectations of some and the prophecies of others. It was good, greater than I expected, showed an increasing confidence in the country, and brought to Canada a greater per capita wealth than in past year. It is but a reflex of what may be expected in 1920-21. There will be a steady flow in increasing numbers, that will add materially to the wealth of the country and bring within its boundaries a class whose influence and experience will be helpful in bringing forward many others. A result of the movement of a wealthy class and a class that brings with it farming and that is now making itself apparent, is the advancing price of farm lands in our country. While they are as yet far from their real value, and much below what land in the United States, producing no more, is selling for, the day is not far distant when present values will be doubled. What will help to bring this about, and probably as quickly as anything, will be the gift Providence may bestow in granting another bumper crop in 1920 such as we had in 1915. Then, but let us not predicate too much for it may not happen, the price of land would increase, might increase, to a figure that would cause the foreign purchaser to ponder. Pondering would be dangerous.

#### REPORT OF CANADIAN EXHIBITION COMMISSION, A. W. TOLMIE.

At a committee meeting called together in April, 1919, it was decided that the Canadian Government should actively engage itself in exhibition work, with a view to advertising opportunities in Canada for intending settlers as well as bringing to the notice of capitalists, the wonderful field for investment in the development of Canada's natural resources. The carrying out of this work was intrusted to your Exhibition Branch, and from results received as to results which are already showing, I consider the expenditure involved has been amply justified.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

In order to give you an idea of the work carried on last year, I will deal with it under the following heads:—

- (a) Permanent Exhibit, Chicago.
- (b) State and County Fairs in United States.
- (c) Exhibits in Great Britain.
- (d) Collection of Exhibits.

## (a) PERMANENT EXHIBIT, CHICAGO.

In June, 1919, we installed a permanent exhibit in the Live Stock Records building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The exhibit covers an area of 320 square feet with a wall space 12 feet in height. It is contained in a show case with plate glass front, the exhibit itself being made up of products of the field, orchard and mine, all these products are arranged in an artistic and attractive manner.

This exhibit is located, as stated before, in the Live Stock Records building, in which building are permanent exhibits made by the leading mail order houses in the United States, who deal in farmers' supplies. As there are hundreds of drovers and farmers visiting this building every day, the Canadian exhibit is seen by them as it is situated immediately in front of the main entrance.

## (b) STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our main work in the United States was in connection with exhibits made at 27 state fairs,—the fairs attended being:—

Grand Forks, N.D.	Topeka, Kan.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oklahoma, O.
Burlington, Ia.	Wichita, Kan.
Springfield, Ill.	Dallas, Tex.
Peoria, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
Waterloo, Ia.	Syracuse, N.Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.	Spokane, Wash.
Memphis, Tenn.	Yakima, Wash.
Sedalia, Mo.	Salem, Ore.
Helena, Mont.	Lancaster, Pa.
York, Pa.	Lincoln, Neb.
Springfield, Mass.	Huron, S.D.

The above-mentioned state and agricultural fairs run for a period of from one to two weeks, are operated under the official patronage of the State Government. Permanent buildings to house the exhibits are situated in well-laid-out exhibition parks. As these fairs are well advertised, and good exhibits and other attractions are offered the public, they are exceedingly well attended and consequently afford a good opportunity to us to advertise Canada.

Owing to the fact that many of these fairs were running at the same time, this branch was not itself, able to install exhibits at all of them, however our own Staff actually installed nineteen of these exhibits, in order to do this we built in Ottawa, five complete exhibits which were put on the five separate circuits indicated below:—

*Circuit No. 1.*—Grand Forks, N.D.; Fargo, N.D.; Burlington, Ia.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Waterloo, Ia.

*Circuit No. 2.*—Sedalia, Mo.; Topeka, Kan.; Oklahoma, O.; Dallas, Tex.

*Circuit No. 3.*—Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.



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*Circuit No. 4.*—Detroit, Mich.; Peoria, Ill.; Wichita, Kan.

*Circuit No. 5.*—Syracuse, N.Y.; Lancaster, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.

Our itinerary was so laid out that as soon as one of our men had finished installing an exhibit he was able to proceed to the next point where there was another complete exhibit on the ground ready for him to start installing, the consequence was that the Canadian exhibit was always complete and ready to receive the visiting public on the opening day. Owing to the unsettled condition of transportation facilities in the United States last summer, it was impossible to get quick service on any shipments with the result that most exhibitors who had not taken precautions to have their exhibits properly handled, did not get them installed until the fair was half over and some less fortunate, never received theirs at all. Two members of the exhibition staff were able to handle all this road work with the exception of two weeks in the busiest season, when it was necessary to send out a third man. I must say, however, that these men were always most ably assisted by your agent in the district in which they were working.

As soon as the exhibit was installed it was taken over by the Government agent of the district, who was always present to distribute literature and give any desired information. The exhibits themselves, contained fine specimens of grains, vegetables, fruits and minerals, all worked around a spectacular centre piece, which proved to be a great drawing card. The exhibit covered an average floor area of 500 square feet with 12 feet of wall space. The average daily attendance at all of these fairs is conservatively estimated at 25,000.

Exhibits at the remaining eight state fairs, which we were unable to handle, were made by the agent in the district.

Owing to the fact that these fairs were of less importance than the other nineteen already mentioned, and also on account of conflicting dates, and taking into consideration the long distance exhibits would have to be shipped, it was decided that smaller exhibits be made from materials supplied from the Winnipeg warehouse.

Besides these state fairs, smaller exhibits were made at 64 county fairs in different parts of the United States, these exhibits which last only one or two days, were handled entirely by the different Government agents throughout the United States. Materials were sent them from Winnipeg with which to make these displays.

#### INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW

This exhibition is held in the Union Stock Yards in Chicago and has perhaps, the greatest attendance of any annual exhibition in the United States. At this exhibition, we rented the space immediately in front of our permanent exhibit and in this space we installed a supplementary exhibit; this gave us in all, 700 square feet of exhibit space. I do not think that I need say anything more about this exhibit, than that the president of the Union Stock Yards was so impressed with it that he personally went with his own motor car and brought the president of the Sears Roebuck Company—perhaps one of the largest advertisers in the world—to see our exhibit, and I may say both of these gentlemen were most complimentary in their remarks.

#### (c) EXHIBITS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Owing to the war, exhibition work in Great Britain was at a standstill for five years; however last year a few agricultural shows were held. In order that Canada might be suitably represented at these exhibits, exhibit stands were made and materials secured in Canada, which were shipped over to Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of European Emigration, to be used by him in connection with agricultural fairs throughout Great Britain.



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Exhibition work in Great Britain differs greatly from that in the United States, in that, the agricultural fairs with the exception of three or four larger ones, lasting for a week, are open for only one or two days, and consequently do not merit an extensive exhibit.

*(d) COLLECTION OF EXHIBITS*

In order that suitable samples of grains and grasses may be available for exhibition purposes each year, it has been the custom to secure good samples from each year's crop,—this is done through the Winnipeg branch of the department who are in touch with the best growers in Western Canada, and are thus able to secure a good supply of these materials. Fresh vegetables grown in Western Canada are also secured in the same manner and shipped to the different exhibitions. Samples of Fruits and Minerals have been supplied by the Exhibition Branch from their stock in store at Ottawa.

On a request made by the Department of Railways and Canals, we installed an exhibit at the National Motor-Boat Show, New York city. This exhibit drew particular attention to the Trent Valley waterway with an idea of attracting tourists from the United States. We followed this exhibit up by mailing maps and official information to some 1,800 visitors who registered at the Canadian exhibit, and judging from the replies and many further inquiries we have had, I think many motor boat enthusiasts will patronize this route this year.

At the close of this year we have plans underway for the installation of two small permanent exhibits in the United States as well as quite an extensive programme for exhibits at the different state and county fairs in the United States together with Agricultural Shows in Great Britain.

I regret to say that Canada this year, lost one of her most valued servants, in the death of Colonel Wm. Hutchison, late Canadian Exhibition Commissioner. Mr. Ernest Girardot, a very capable member of the exhibition staff, also passed away during the year.

In closing I wish to say that I consider that this exhibition work, if properly carried out, is one of the best mediums of placing Canada's products, and inducements to settlers, before the people. While we may not be able immediately to induce the American or British farmer to come to Canada, or the capitalist to invest his money, we can, by making a striking and attractive exhibit, so impress the name "Canada" on his mind that when he does consider a change of residence or investment of funds, he will remember that Canada has something to offer.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY,

ROBERT J. C. STEAD.

The publicity work of the department falls into six classifications, viz, advertising, literature, news and feature articles, lectures, editorial parties, and general.

*Advertising.*—The newspaper advertising of the department consists of carefully prepared copy planned to place Canada's agricultural attractions before classes of people likely to make good settlers. Only small displays are used, seldom exceeding four inches deep by two columns wide, but it is aimed to utilize as many publications as possible, particularly those which circulate mainly among farmers. During the year our advertisements appeared in approximately 5,700 papers in the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition to display advertising paid readers are inserted in large lists of papers setting forth the attractions which Canada has to offer to settlers.



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*Literature.*—The principal publicity literature issued during the year consisted of an Atlas of Canada and a "Canada West" booklet. The Atlas of Canada is used mainly for distribution to school teachers and school children in the United Kingdom and the United States in order that the rising generation in these countries may have a fair understanding of the geography, climate, and natural resources of Canada, and some information about the history, customs, and industries of the people. It is hoped by this means to correct the grotesque ideas about Canada which still prevail in many communities. The Atlas is a book of eighty pages, and contains, besides text matter, twenty-two pages of maps and seventy-seven half-tone illustrations of scenes in Canada. Some 600,000 copies were produced, of which 350,000 were allotted for distribution in the United Kingdom and 250,000 in the United States. We also issued 10,000 copies of a wall map of Canada to be supplied free of charge to schools in the United States. A supply of similar maps was on hand available for use in schools in the United Kingdom.

Our principal piece of literature for circulation among prospective settlers is our "Canada West" booklet, of which a new and revised edition was issued during the year. This is a publication of forty pages with attractive cover in colors. It contains maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and information of interest to settlers concerning each of these provinces. It is illustrated with sixty-one drawings or half-tones showing typical Western Canada scenes. Some 675,000 copies of this publication were produced, of which about 550,000 copies were distributed during the year.

Information and material were gathered for a booklet to set forth the settlement opportunities in Eastern Canada as the "Canada West" booklet does with respect to the Western provinces. It is proposed to issue this booklet during the year 1920-21.

*News and Feature Articles.*—An important branch of our publicity work is the supplying of news and special articles to editors, news distributing agencies, and others. A weekly news letter service was inaugurated, dealing mainly with natural resources, development news, and opportunities for settlers in Canada. This is supplied to editors and news distributing agencies in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Quotations from it are liberally used, and the demand for the service has been greater than our limited staff could supply.

Two hundred and ten special articles were prepared, edited, or revised for publicity purposes in connection with the work being carried on by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, in giving information about settlement opportunities and general conditions in Canada. Clippings received show that these articles were published in newspapers and periodicals with an aggregate circulation of over forty millions.

*Lectures.*—The department at present employs no lecturers on salary, but agents frequently give lectures, and information and lecture material is supplied to other public speakers as required. During the year we selected the photographs and arranged for the making of hand-coloured lantern slides covering three different subjects, viz., Agricultural Scenes and Opportunities in Canada; Industrial Development and Natural Resources of Canada, and Canada's Beauty Spots. There were seventy-five slides in each set, and twenty sets were made covering each subject, or sixty sets in all. These slides were supplied to the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, London, accompanied by complete lecture notes for each subject.

*Editorial Parties.*—An effective means of publicity is found in the practice of conducting editors, individually or in parties, through portions of Canada in order that they may observe with their own eyes the conditions and resources of the country and so obtain a first-hand knowledge of its possibilities. During July and August, 1919, a party of members of the National Editorial Association of the United States were conveyed through Western Canada in a special train as the guests of the department.



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The party assembled at Winnipeg and travelled to Vancouver via Edmonton over the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Pacific railways; returning, the trip was made from Victoria to Winnipeg via the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, with detours to leading points of interest en route. Everywhere the visiting editors were received with the greatest hospitality, and there is no doubt that even those who were best informed as to the development which has taken place in Western Canada in recent years went home with enlarged visions of the possibilities and attractions of that country. As a result of this excursion many lengthy and favourable articles on Canada appeared in the papers represented on the trip. Clippings received show a total of more than 242,000 lines of comment.

*General.*—In addition to these specific channels for publicity effort, much is accomplished by personal interview and correspondence. The publicity organization of the department is called upon to answer a great variety of inquiries, from the letter of a prospective settler asking information about Customs regulations as they apply to immigrants' effects, to the personal call of the visiting journalist or public man who comes to get the "atmosphere" of Canada at first hand. In every such incident the publicity opportunity is recognized.

With a view to obtaining for publicity purposes the first-hand experiences of settlers in all parts of Canada, a "Settlers' Letters Competition" was conducted. Prizes were offered for the best statements of experiences in each of the provinces, and over one thousand entries were received in the competition, the judging of which is now in progress.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA, IN LONDON,  
ENGLAND, LT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH.

Owing to the conditions arising as the result of the great war, the reports of each fiscal year since the commencement of hostilities have been necessarily scant as the movement of new people to Canada was so restricted as to have been almost prohibited.

I should point out that the class of person seeking to go to Canada in these days in no sense is the same as in the early days of emigration. In the days of steerage passage on a passenger liner, sleeping and eating among the anchor chains and bilge water, the emigrant of those days sought relief and a living overseas as a forlorn hope. The reverse is now the case. Times have changed. Children have been educated and people live well in the British isles, and, there being little or no destitution, Canada has to make her appeal to the best blood and sinew of the homeland in the cradle of the British race.

An inquirer now is one who asks fifty questions, whereas an emigrant of years ago asked only one, and that was probably how much his ticket would cost. This leads up to an enormous amount of detailed work and correspondence, in addition to the many interviews that are personally given by fifty officers of the department.

A glance at the figures in this report and the auxiliary reports attached will be the best evidence that it is no longer possible to gather in suitable people for Canada in any wholesale or simple manner, but this branch of the service must be adequately equipped on all lines in order to cope with their responsibility, which is very great, towards these people who root up the family tree on this side of the Atlantic, carry it five thousand miles or more overseas and plant it down there, either to bloom and fructify, or to fade and wither away. This responsibility is often inadequately understood by the people of Canada and the Government. It is not too much to say that at least a human being, as a potential asset in any country, ought to be selected and receive as much consideration and be as carefully nurtured and provided for as the produce of the manufacturer or the cattle of the field.



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The process of devolution from war conditions to peace conditions has been but gradual and only towards the end of the fiscal year was our organization sufficiently complete to justify a continuance of the practice of having licensed booking agents visited in their respective districts from time to time by our own emigration officers. This has been taken advantage of with most excellent results, because, at the same time, our agent, having previously advised of his arrival and offering to interview any person desiring to go to Canada, has found at times no less than fifty persons at booking agents' offices waiting to see him.

On the 29th November, 1919, I distributed to all booking agents and others concerned a special circular letter setting forth conditions in Canada and the regulations that were then in force for this purpose, and the steamship companies and booking agents very willingly complied with all the regulations and the suggestions therein were carried out to the advantage of all concerned.

Special momentary regulations were put into effect to continue until March 31, 1920, and the following circular was issued:—

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION & COLONIZATION, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,  
11-13 CHARING CROSS, London, S.W.1, January 10, 1920.

*Special Notice to Booking Agents.*

Under the authority of an Order in Council of the Canadian Government now immediately in force the landing money requirements set out in our Memorandum dated November 29, 1919, have been amended to provide that all immigrants of mechanic, artisan or labouring classes, whether skilled or unskilled, arriving in Canada between the 15th instant and the 31st March next must possess \$250 landing money, and if married (in addition) his wife must have \$125 landing money and each child between 5 and 18 years, \$50 landing money. This will not apply to persons who have been specially authorized to proceed and have our landing cards, and undue hardship will not be caused to those of the classes herein mentioned who sail before you receive this notice.

Present employment conditions in certain parts of Canada have made this additional precaution necessary.

[Sgd.] J. OBED SMITH,  
Superintendent of Emigration for Canada.

This proved effective in stopping the arrival in Canada of persons seeking employment in districts where unemployment then existed.

This is evidence of the energy and elasticity of the organization of the department, which aims at so directly controlling the movement that restriction or encouragement may be applied or released as circumstances in Canada require.

It became apparent early in the year 1920 that factories in Canada would early seek skilled labour from this side for their organizations and very wisely did the department put into effect the condition which provided that such skilled workers would not be permitted to arrive in Canada until after investigation and approval by the department at Ottawa as to (1) wages and factory conditions, (2) housing and social conditions, and (3) that such workers could not be obtained elsewhere in Canada. On this groundwork now rests the movement of skilled workers to Canada and we give no emigration permits to any such workers until their admission for specified enterprises has been authorized by cable or otherwise by the department.

We received a great many inquiries during 1919-20 winter from intending farm workers and farmers, and meeting this demand on this side of the Atlantic there rapidly grew towards the close of the fiscal year a demand in Canada for workers of this class. The wisdom shown by the department is well amplified by adopting and



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maintaining the policy of advising only farm workers and domestic servants to emigrate to Canada. There has never been a year in which there has been more inquiry from this desirable class of emigrant than at the time of making this report, and the limitation of the numbers will be visibly affected by want of shipping space on Canadian liners.

Regarding the selection and supervision of household workers and other unaccompanied women, the following conditions were made known by us at the end of 1919 to all concerned.

Women going to Canada to be married must submit definite evidence in writing that arrangements in Canada are satisfactory.

The department knows that industrial workers are being sought here by Canadian industrial concerns, but all such Canadian factories must seek the consent of the department at Ottawa before the intended workers can be landed in the Dominion. This department, acting in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Labour, will control the movement which might otherwise result in persons going to Canada under inadvisable and disappointing conditions.

Until present conditions relax with returning prosperity to Canada and approaching springtime, all booking agents should seek the advice of a Canadian Government emigration agent and realize that there are certain special regulations which must be complied with before landing cards can be issued, and if after this additional notice persons are refused landing in Canada for lack of landing cards, the booking agent must accept the responsibility of such consequent loss to such passenger.

Canada wants farm workers at any time of the year they can be placed. Canada wants household workers of the right type at all times and Government conductresses are appointed on specified steamers to afford protection and advice en route for all household and factory workers going to Canada for the first time; and before such landing cards are issued the necessary pink form with medical certificate attached must be filled up and the passenger must be seen by some Canadian Government emigration agent and *must only be booked on a steamer on which there is a Government conductress.*

*It makes no difference whether the household worker has or has not (before sailing) a definite position to go to in Canada, our department stands ready to find suitable employment at current wages for every household workers who obtains our landing card.*

The Oversea Settlement Office (British Government) are, under their present regulations, of which you have the steamship companies' notice, giving free transportation, which means third-class on the British railway and third-class on the ocean, to a port in Canada, for certain specified women ex-service war workers, and, in accepted cases, issue a coupon ticket book from which the booking agent will take the British Government order for the third-class ocean passage but this passage must not be given to any household or factory worker except on a ship on which there is a Government conductress. A list of ships on which conductresses sail is with the steamship companies.

The department intend, particularly as far as household and factory workers are concerned, that not only must the selection of such secure the approval of the officers of this department in the British isles, but the question as to where and with whom they will work in Canada is subject to the discriminatory revision of the department and its officials in the Dominion, assisted by the advisors of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Work.

These regulations are made in the interests of the new-comer, and the control of all new arrivals in Canada remains effectively in the hands of the officials of the department.



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There has been set up a Women's Section in connection with our work here, officered by experienced women, for the purpose of carrying out this special branch of the service.

Other overseas dominions engage in a very strenuous competition in the general emigration field and we do not get our desirable people without considerable effort, which must be supported wholeheartedly by the Government of Canada and the Canadian people, in commercial and industrial operations, as well as agricultural.

Financially and industrially the conditions in the British isles show a remarkable recovery from the after effects of the war, so much so that were it not for the energetic propaganda of the Canadian Government, ably seconded by the unofficial emigration efforts of hundreds of thousands of patriotic Canadian officers and soldiers, we should not be able to induce many persons to leave the established comforts of the homeland, even for the advantages and prospective financial prosperity of some other part of the Empire.

It is well known to all of us engaged in this work of selection that the class of emigrant enquiring and applying for information during the past fiscal year has never been excelled in quality, and indeed there are many more enquirers and more desirable emigrants offering than can possibly be accommodated for months to come, owing to the congested state of the mercantile passenger traffic.

The improvement in the class of person leaving these shores demands a corresponding improvement in the accommodation on steamers and trains. On these points we are pursuing a persistent policy of agitation for improvement in the third-class conditions on steamers, which although somewhat effective thus far, still are far below, in my opinion, what our intending settlers are entitled to expect for the amount of money they have to pay steamship companies for accommodation.

We are gradually getting into a position where more numerous and careful inspections of booking agents by officers of the department can take place. We have not found it necessary to institute any legal proceedings against any person for acting contrary to the interests of emigrants to Canada, although in one or two cases we have supplied information which led to police prosecution of those advertising against the welfare of emigrants in particular and Canada in general, and in all such cases conviction and punishment have been secured. We consider it very necessary to carefully watch public advertisements as with the opening up of increased business amongst intending emigrants there is sure to be a larger number of undesirable propositions awaiting the unwary settler.

The Imperial Government have issued no record of emigrants from the British isles since the war started, nor since the armistice was signed, but the Emigration authorities in Ireland have continued to issue their records which show that during the war years practically nobody left the Emerald isle for Canada or any other part oversea. Already there are indications even in that much-troubled land of a growing sentiment in favour of Canada, which we are taking full advantage of, even though so large a portion of Ireland is subject to conditions that make it inadvisable to pursue any active propaganda.

During the past year there were numerous sailings, all well filled, but it is hoped that when the other Canadian liners now in dry dock and being reconditioned are made available some relief will be gained from pressure on their space, which is largely the effect of our emigration propaganda and partly the result of invitations from friends and relations already in the Dominion.

I was privileged to spend three months in Canada during the fiscal year, visiting each province from coast to coast and as far north as Lesser Slave lake, sitting with and taking part with nearly every qualification committee of the Land Settlement Board throughout Canada. In addition, I made it my special business to inquire regarding opportunities for women in household and other work in each province and had the exceptional privilege of being present at several days' conference in Ottawa at



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which the Canadian Council for the Immigration of Household Workers was formed. I obtained at first hand a large amount of useful information and an experience that shows the superlative value and real need of similar trips being undertaken by each of our emigration agents from time to time. It is only by this contact with events and conditions in Canada that our active workers can keep up-to-date with a country progressing and developing as rapidly as our Dominion is doing.

A large number of lectures were given by our officers on emigration and general conditions in Canada to mixed audiences and a large number of schools were visited and the children entertained to lectures and illustrations on the same subject. This propaganda has been largely aided by similar lectures given by Canadian transportation companies at their own expense and it all tends to secure such a large amount of interest in Canada that the movement of desirable people should continue from month to month, even through the winter.

During the war, sets of lantern slides have been in frequent use. During the past twelve months, several new sets have been provided by the department, including one on Canada generally, a set on the industries of Canada and a set illustrating a tour through Canada, showing the beauty spots and places of interest. All these sets have been duplicated many times and have been found exceedingly useful. They enabled us to destroy a number of old slides that were unsuitable and in such condition that they could not be used to advantage.

In addition to their manifold duties, the agents of the department at the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Southampton have inspected all outgoing steamers carrying emigrants for Canada and statements of such inspections have been filed from time to time. There has been occasion for minor complaints but we have always found the steamship companies and their officers immediately willing to correct anything that was wrong. It will be advisable to exercise this supervision over the space and accommodation supplied for third-class passengers.

We have at all times received most cordial co-operation and special assistance from the various transportation companies and have no cause to complain that any of these companies fail to consider and carry out the emigration policy of the department. Indeed, the records of this office will show, by the considerable numbers of applications for special consent, that the transportation companies are fully alive to the advisability of refusing to carry to Canada any person whom they have reason to believe would be found unsuitable for absorption in the commonwealth of our Dominion.

The records here will show a larger number than might be anticipated of refusals to give the emigration permits applied for. Occasionally this may work hardship upon one or two individuals, but our defence must always be that the desirability of all newcomers to Canada is an essential and even predominating feature of the policy of the department. The hundreds of "rejected" cases form a unique, pathetic and curious collection of defective and immoral persons, who would not be an acquisition to any Dominion.

I desire to place on record with much gratitude the friendly co-operation and assistance so freely given when needed by the various departments of the British Government and in particular the Overseas Settlement Office, which has superseded the Government Emigration Information Office which carried on the work for so many years before. The official handbooks of the Overseas Settlement Office, taken in conjunction with the literature of our own department, makes it quite certain that no intending emigrant of reasonably sound mind can claim to have misled or not to have been properly informed.

During last year 61,000 persons called at this office in London to make inquiries regarding emigration, repatriation and other matters in connection with Canada.

An especially gratifying feature of our work has been the hearty co-operation between the officers of this department and the various agents-general and other officials of the provinces of Canada in the British Isles and on the continent.



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Frequent opportunity is taken to exchange ideas upon the work generally and the most complete co-operation and cordiality exists between this branch of the department and every office established here by any Provincial Government in Canada.

*Military Dependents.*—Prior to the armistice this department was charged with the repatriation of the dependents of Canadian soldiers, which has been the subject of a special report. Shortly after Armistice Day and continuing for several weeks, the repatriation of military dependents was carried out under the auspices of Canadian military officers, finally returning to this department and is still being continued. Until the last Canadian soldier is discharged on this side of the Atlantic and six months have elapsed therefrom, repatriation cannot be closed. In this connection it has to be noted that a certain percentage of the many thousands who took their discharge here or in Canada, having returned to these shores, find themselves unable to make a living and their return to their homes in Canada had also to be arranged. This particular work of the discharged Canadian soldier was, on the 31st March this year, returned to office of the High Commissioner for Canada.

#### PUBLICITY.

Under the term "Publicity" may be included much more than the mere newspaper advertising. A good report in a letter from Canada is worth a great deal and we look forward with pleasure to the prospect of getting a large supply of pamphlets containing letters from successful settlers.

*Reports.*—During the past year we have received and dealt with 240 deportation cases, a mere fraction of the total arrivals at Canadian ports.

*Factory Workers.*—Industrial enterprises in Canada still show a desire to secure factory workers, male and female, from various industrial centres here, by making application direct to this branch, instead of to the department in Ottawa. We have discouraged all such direct applications to us here and have indeed refused to take any action until the department at Ottawa had given their consent.

*Rise in Shipping Rates.*—It cannot be gainsaid that the cost of maintaining equipping and running steamers to Canada has very largely increased and I am not in a position to judge whether the rates are more than they properly ought to be under these circumstances, but I am satisfied that the continual rise in the shipping rates across the Atlantic has deterred a number of every desirable emigrants that Canada could very well receive. The question comes to a direct issue in the case of a man with a wife and family of children. If he has money enough to pay for transportation for a considerable distance on the railways in Canada, the amount he would expend on this transportation would seem to him so much that he would give up all idea of moving. Many people find it impossible to emigrate to Canada because they cannot pay these charges.

*Oversea Settlement within the Empire.*—His Majesty's Government decided that on and after the 8th April, 1919, ex-service men, viz., officers and men of the Royal Navy, the British Army (excluding Dominion and Colonial forces) or the Royal Air Force, who have served in the present war and who wish to settle within the Empire overseas, might obtain free third-class passages at the lowest Government rate for themselves and their dependents to the nearest convenient port to their destination, provided they are approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the oversea Governments or are going to assured employment, and are otherwise acceptable to the Government of the territory to which they desire to go. This privilege has also been extended to the widows and dependents of ex-service men as defined above, provided that they are entitled to draw pension from Imperial Funds under the terms of the Pensions Warrant.



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Free passages on the same conditions are granted to ex-service women who enrolled for whole-time service for not less than six months in a corps under the direction of a British Government department.

The grant of free passages includes the grant of a third-class railway warrant from the place of residence to the port of embarkation.

In these circumstances, it has been arranged that applications may be sent in at any time up to the end of December, 1920, or within one year from the date of release from service, whichever date is the latest.

We have, therefore, been charged with the acceptance of those in the four following classes:—

- (a) Imperial ex-service men (and their families).
- (b) Widows and children of deceased Imperial ex-service men.
- (c) Women war workers.
- (d) Orphan children of Imperial ex-service men or women.

In each case, besides having access to the files of the Overseas Settlement Office of the British Government, we have obtained our own forms, including necessary medical certificates and a personal interview has been arranged, so that all so selected should prove desirable additions to the population of Canada. The following figures are given up to the end of the fiscal year:—

	Men.	Women.
Applications received.. . . . .	5,900	2,000
Applications rejected.. . . . .	893	220
Applications accepted.. . . . .	935	550

Especially in the selection of women for household workers have we been grateful for the co-operation of the "Society for Oversea Settlement of British Women," approved and supported by the British Government as the vis-a-vis of the "Canadian Council of Women for the Immigration of Household Workers." It may safely be assumed that these public organizations on both sides of the Atlantic now understand the joint needs and co-operation is generally complete.

This free transportation only carries the emigrant to the port of landing in Canada, and, at least so far as the women are concerned, the payment of their rail transportation in Canada itself has been a real difficulty which a number could never surmount. In view of the competition for this same class of worker by other oversea dominions, it is essential that Canada should meet this emergency in some material way.

During the year the Canadian Soldier Settlement Board established a branch office here, working in complete harmony with all the agents of this department, and the special Selection Committee of that board, now here, have met and interviewed such applicants for the privileges of this Act in our emigration offices. This arrangement worked admirably because those who could not qualify under the Soldier Settlement Act were taken care of by our emigration organization and every one satisfactorily placed. The advent of the Selection Committee was deferred so long that some, at least, of those who had applied for the special privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act were obliged to leave these shores without taking advantage of the same, and as under the new regulations only those who carry certificates from this side can claim the rights under the Act in Canada, these men may fairly believe that they have forfeited all benefits under the same.

The establishment of a minimum of £200 capital formed another factor against indiscriminate application to the Selection Committee of the board here, and while in some cases the amount the settler had was augmented by a grant from some other fund, it has resulted in there being fewer Imperial ex-service men so qualifying than we had hoped.



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*Child Emigration.*—Practically no emigration of children took place during the war, but since the armistice was declared various organizations have been preparing to send children to Canada this year. We shall continue to exercise every reasonable precaution in the way of inspection of such children and their family records, which may disclose conditions that are latent as well as patent. In this way it is hoped that the stream of splendid young children may be continued in the future in larger numbers, to the satisfaction of all concerned and to the welfare of the children themselves.

*Conference with Booking Agents.*—I have before referred to the value of such conferences and the appointment of an assistant emigration agent which enabled the agent himself to arrange meetings with parties of emigrants and parties of booking agents in various parts of his large territory, has already proved of inestimable value and of great convenience to the intending emigrants themselves. This is part and parcel of the necessary procedure that we must carry Canada to the emigrant nowadays and not wait for the emigrant to come to us. In every case where such conferences have been held, they have been highly satisfactory from every standpoint and are welcomed by booking agents as a means of stimulating the movement of desirable persons through an official of the Canadian Government being able to give personal information on the spot to all inquirers.

*Passports.*—Until a few months ago, passports or permits were required to leave these shores, but the Canadian Government have dispensed with the same and the following is the situation on this side of the Atlantic as advised to intending passengers by Canadian steamship lines:—

*Passengers proceeding direct to Canada do not now require passports unless they come within the exceptions referred to below.*

(1) Passports are not now required for passengers proceeding to Canada and landing at a Canadian port—with the intention of remaining in Canada permanently—unless they be either—

(a) Persons coming from the Continent of Europe, or

(b) Aliens concerning whom special regulations are in force.

(2) Passports are necessary for passengers proceeding to Canada via United States ports, also for passengers proceeding via Canada to the United States and other countries.

(3) Passengers travelling to the United States via Canada and passengers proceeding to Canada via the United States must obtain the United States consular visa on their passports before they leave the United Kingdom.

(4) Passengers proceeding to Canada and who intend to return to the United Kingdom will require a passport to secure their re-entry into this country.

I consider it highly desirable that passports should be demanded by Canada from every person who is arriving in Canada for the first time and intending permanently to remain there.

*Lectures.*—A gradually increasing number of lectures on Canada to the general public and to school children are being arranged, and we are using a large number of lantern slides for this purpose. Our slides are of three classes:—

(1) Canada in general and agricultural.

(2) Industrial.

(3) Tour through Canada. Beauty spots and places of interest.

During the year we have used lantern slides 1,287 times.

*Exhibitions and Shows.*—The value of a suitable display of products and resources of Canada cannot be questioned. It is just as essential to-day as it ever was. The fixtures for exhibitions and shows in the British Isles suffered serious diminution



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on the outbreak of war and they gradually disappeared, but with the coming of peace they have been renewed and we have required a very large quantity of suitable exhibits.

*Literature.*—School atlases still remain the dominant feature of supreme value in our propaganda. We distributed 16,000 from the London office. While designed to teach geography and a general knowledge of Canada to school children, it is none the less attractive to grown-up people and we force the atlas into the homes of the children so that their parents gain the same information as the children. These (added to wall maps of Canada, which ought to be placed in every school in the British Isles) are required in much larger numbers than we have received, and no money spent by Canada is so productive of excellent results. Indeed, we have demands from school teachers for numbers of school atlases from which they teach the geography of our Dominion, and our agents offer prizes in some of these schools to induce the children to write essays upon Canada itself.

*Newspapers.*—The newspapers supplied by the department from Canada offer to our agents a chance of improving their knowledge of current events. This supply should be continued and several more Canadian agricultural papers and magazines should be furnished, and also a large number of periodicals and all kinds of official publications regarding agriculture and the development of the resources of Canada.

*School Teachers for Canada.*—Notwithstanding the very large increase in salaries paid to British school teachers, there is considerable unrest and agitation for more pay to constitute a living wage, and if more activity and attention were given to this class, desirable British teachers, of which there is so great a need, particularly on the prairies of Canada, could be obtained.

*Nurses for Institutions.*—We have been under the impression that the war brought into the nursing service a very large number who before the opening of hostilities were not members of that profession. Therefore we have not unduly encouraged British nurses to go to Canada except in the case of special institutions where those specially trained were not available in the Dominion itself.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN  
AND RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING HOMES,  
G. BOGUE SMART

The duties of this branch of the service cover a wide field and include all those attributes which are essential to the wellbeing of the children and their future good citizenship.

Many of the boys who left their situations to enlist with the Canadian Army have returned to their original occupations as farmers and a number are again working for their former employers, while others have acquired farms, and are settled down as farmers in their own right.

The war having brought the agricultural possibilities of Canada to the attention of the world more prominently than ever before, a large influx of new population in the next few years is practically assured. With the pressing need of agricultural expansion and greater production, the migration of children from the British Isles should be given a greater impetus, especially when viewed from the point of the benefit the movement has in the past years been to the farming interests of the Dominion. The emigration of children from Great Britain to Canada has well been described as an Imperial back-to-the-land movement.

A well-known authority on the subject in England stated recently: "Imperial migration weakens the home circle of poverty and unemployment and paves the way for wages, social reform, and the improvement of the British race. It also strengthens the golden circle of the population, the trade, and defence of the Empire."



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The children are sent to Canada at the impressionable ages of seven to fourteen years, and after attending our public schools, church and Sunday schools, and serving their apprenticeships as farm and domestic helps, become thoroughly imbued with Canadian sentiment and customs.

Human nature ripens fast, and all interested and engaged in bettering the prospects of necessitous children are not unmindful of the fact that in order to effectively mould children into future good and industrious citizenship, the earlier their migration is effected the more easily will they adapt themselves to their new conditions of life and surroundings.

A former Governor General, Lord Grey, once stated: "It is not possible to do a greater kindness to the State children of England than to remove them to the freer, healthier life in Canada, or one of the overseas dominions. The climate is admirably adapted for the rearing of a fine, noble, and strenuous race."

To those interested in these children it has long been apparent that the prospects and advantages offered by this country are superior to others. This foresight has been fully justified, and farmers and householders now depend on the arrival of parties of children from the British Isles as an important source of supply for farm and domestic help.

This branch of emigration is not a commercial venture, but a benevolent undertaking, promoted solely in the interests of the needy child, by well known people of the highest repute in Great Britain. It has long enjoyed the approval of the Governments of Great Britain and this country respectively. Since the movement was inaugurated over 73,000 boys and girls—the former predominating—have been brought to and settled in Canada, and the great majority, after serving their apprenticeships with farmers, have followed agriculture as their vocation.

Statement of the number of juveniles emigrated to Canada by the principal organizations in Great Britain during the past twenty years, also the number of applications annually received at their Canadian receiving and distributing homes during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children Emigrated.	Applications Received.
1900-1.. . . . .	977	5,783
1901-2.. . . . .	1,540	8,587
1902-3.. . . . .	1,979	14,219
1903-4.. . . . .	2,213	16,573
1904-5.. . . . .	2,808	17,833
1905-6.. . . . .	3,264	19,374
1906-7.. . . . .	1,455	15,800
1907-8.. . . . .	2,375	17,239
1908-9.. . . . .	2,375	15,417
1909-10.. . . . .	2,422	18,477
1910-11.. . . . .	2,524	21,768
1911-12.. . . . .	2,689	31,040
1912-13.. . . . .	2,642	33,493
1913-14.. . . . .	2,318	32,417
1914-15.. . . . .	1,799	30,854
1915-16.. . . . .	821	31,725
1916-17.. . . . .	251	28,990
1917-18.. . . . .	.....	17,916
1918-19.. . . . .	.....	11,718
1919-20.. . . . .	155	10,235

Owing to continued lack of shipping facilities, there were no arrivals of children from the British isles during the calendar year 1919. On the 27th March, 1920, however, the migration movement of children from the British isles to Canada was resumed with the arrival at the port of St. John of the ss. *Sicilian* bringing one hundred and one girls and fifty-four boys from Dr. Barnardo's training homes and schools in England. Their bright, healthy and well cared for personal appearance evoked much favourable comment on the part of their fellow passengers en voyage, and of those



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present as they entrained en route to Toronto and Peterborough, Ont. Other parties of boys and girls from Dr. Barnardo's homes are expected to reach Ottawa during the summer.

A party of sixty well trained Scotch lads, of ages varying from 14 to 16 years, from Mr. Quarrier's Home, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland, will, it is anticipated, reach Canada during the first week of April. These boys will be placed in the farming districts of eastern Ontario.

It is gratifying to be able to report that these young people are well treated by their employers. For some years past few cases of unkind treatment have been brought to the notice of the department. The homes exercise commendable caution in the selection of the foster homes and situations for those children entrusted to their care, especially in the case of young children whose first impressions are always lasting.

The agreements under which the children are placed, distinctly set forth the duties and responsibilities of foster parents or employers to their young apprentices.

The reports for the past and preceding years show that a very small number of these boys and girls were discontented or expressed a desire to change their situations. It is inevitable that even under the most careful selection of a foster home and situation there will be individual cases of children who do not prove suitable to their surroundings. The number of such, however, is negligible, and the percentage of children who do not make good use of the opportunities provided for them in this country is infinitesimal.

When employers find a boy or girl unsatisfactory they are not obliged to keep them but may, after giving reasonable notice, return them to the Home. However, the policy is to place the children out on a fortnight's or month's probation before finally indenturing them. This provision is in the best interests of the child and its future comfort and happiness.

The following table is a report in condensed form showing the result of inspection of juveniles during the past fiscal year 1919-20:—

Number of children found in homes and situations—	
Good.. . . .	437
Fair.. . . .	10
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	1
Health—	
Good.. . . .	438
Fair.. . . .	10
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	..
Progress—	
Good.. . . .	404
Fair.. . . .	40
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	4
Conduct and Character—	
Good.. . . .	415
Fair.. . . .	26
Unsatisfactory.. . . .	7
Additional or duplicate reports.. . . .	18
Temporarily lost track of.. . . .	18
Absent on occasion of call of inspector at their homes..	33
Returned to England.. . . .	4
Removed to United States.. . . .	7
Marriages.. . . .	4
Deaths.. . . .	4
Absconded.. . . .	1
Non-poor law reports.. . . .	25
Not located, having changed situations.. . . .	9
Reports on special cases.. . . .	20
Military service, etc., additional reports.. . . .	20
Present whereabouts unknown.. . . .	15
Children under indenture (poor law)—	
Wage earnings.. . . .	326
Total wage.. . . .	\$48,395.88
Average age.. . . .	16.4
Children under indenture (poor law) for board, clothing and schooling, not wage earning.. . . .	
	111
Average age.. . . .	14.2



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The great success of these children in Canada has been chiefly due to (1) their early training, (2) careful selection for migration, (3) the desirable foster homes and situations provided for them, and (4) their sympathetic treatment, after care or supervision.

The ease with which these British children accommodate themselves to their new life and environment in Canada has been frequently illustrated to me, and the following incident, only one of many, might be mentioned.

Soon after arriving at his new situation, this boy, while watching his employer ploughing, plied him with various questions about farming and finally asked if he might try the plough. He was allowed to do so, and it was only a short time before he "caught the idea" and the farmer stated: "There is not a boy in the neighborhood who can excel him as a plough boy." Before going to Canada the lad was the eldest of a large family — so poor that they were all living in two rooms; now he is a prosperous citizen of Canada.

Interesting testimonies have from time to time been furnished me by farmers, regarding their boys.

Mr. B., who employs this boy, assures everybody that H. G. is a "treasure." "For five years this lad has proved himself to be a very valuable help, thoroughly trustworthy and reliable at all times and of outstanding, upright character." The boy remarked that "Canada is a fine country for any ambitious boy who means to get on in life."

Employer says this young man (aged 17) is "a credit to himself and to those who were responsible for his emigration to Canada. He is manly and of excellent character, genial and courteous and capable as a farmer, and takes a great interest in farming generally." Mr. C. further adds that he does not know how he could continue farming without this lad.

Has worked only at this place for the six years he has lived in Canada and his employer and the family take pride in looking upon this fine little fellow as "one of the family." Mr. L. says that this boy has not caused him one moment's anxiety from the day he arrived on the farm.

Mr. R. says he "never had a more capable helper around his farm than this lad." Meeting with a serious accident which incapacitated the farmer himself (through the greater part of the summer) this boy, aged 16, "carried on" alone, and Mr. R. proudly remarked that "everything was done just as I would have wished," and further that the boy had relieved him of all anxiety in the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. S., that this splendid lad has been more than a help on the farm, and that his presence about the place has been a real comfort to them. They feel that C. must have come from a good English family, he is so "courteous, gentlemanly and obliging." As they have no family of their own the boy's prospects are indeed very bright in view of their undoubted genuine attachments to him.

"We have had six boys in our employ, or rather shall I say as comrades in our home, and feel that we have been blessed and happy in their fellowship."

The migration of children from the motherland to Canada has been a permanent factor in our British immigration system for many years. Beginning in 1869 it has been continuously promoted by persons of great prominence in the wide field of philanthropic effort in Great Britain. The cause enjoys the approval of the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada respectively, and has been of inestimable benefit, not only to the Dominion but to the Motherland as well. Its importance upon the lines I have endeavoured to describe has only recently—comparatively speaking—impressed itself on the public mind to any great extent.

#### SELECTION OF PROSPECTIVE EMIGRANTS

The selection of children for migration to Canada or the other dominions overseas is contingent upon certain well-defined rules and regulations.



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(1) The character of every boy and girl must be furnished in writing before its migration is finally determined, after the child has been under training and observation in the home or school for a definite period. Children whose character and behaviour have not proved satisfactory during their stay in the home, or any child, who after being placed out at home, has not made good, will not be sent abroad.

(2) A medical certificate, by a qualified and reputable medical practitioner, showing the prospective emigrant to be healthy, both in body and mind, must be furnished in respect to each child, before the child's emigration is finally determined.

The number of children in the homes exceeds that of pre-war years, but this is not altogether due to the war, and there would be a still larger number but for limitation of funds and housing accommodation. One would have thought that during the past five years the deviation of so much money to the varied causes growing out of the war, would have affected the work of the homes to a much more considerable extent than it has done. In this regard the war has reduced the incomes of some of the smaller organizations to a greater degree than the larger ones and here and there I have heard notes of depression. The interest of the general public in the work has, as a matter of fact, never been so keen as it is at the present time. This augurs well for the future of the emigration movement.

Nearly every home has long "waiting lists" of applications for admission, which are in excess of former years, and besides this, thousands of children have been left orphans by the war, who will undoubtedly swell the number of these children.

While the people of Great Britain, and the Government itself, have never shown any great anxiety to lose the advantages of boys and girls who have been brought up under strict rules of discipline and training in their homes and schools and fitted for healthy, industrious, God-fearing citizens, it still appears quite beyond all doubt that institutions like Dr. Barnardo's, The National Children's Home and Orphanage, Church of England, Catholic Emigration Association, Salvation Army, Macpherson, *et al*, are to-day the greatest and safest agencies which Canada can use to augment our population by trained help to supply the demands of the present and future of employers.

Since my last report I have made a careful investigation into social conditions amongst the poor of the old land, and especially as it affects child life in general, and find that from the view point of Canadian needs and requirements the type of child to be emigrated has immensely improved, and is superior to that of even eight or ten years ago.

My enquiries included the earlier life of the children, their reception into both private and certified training homes and schools, their training therein, and the medical examinations to which they are subjected, and must pass, and lastly, and perhaps most important, the moral Christian influences under which they are brought up.

The societies and institutions engaged in this work seem to meet every condition affecting the welfare of the children under their care, and the favourable opinion I have long held, and often expressed, was greatly strengthened by my observations on this occasion.

Emigration is never forced upon a child. The consent of a parent, guardian or nearest relative must be given before a child can be sent to Canada, to the following effect:—

<p>"I declare that I am the (parent, guardian, or nearest relative) of for the said consent to with a suitable home.</p>	<p>residing at          Signed in the presence of</p>	<p>do hereby   and that as I am not able to provide I hereby of my own free-will being sent to Canada, to be provided</p>
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Before the war Canada had practically a monopoly of British child emigration, but now other overseas dominions, largely, no doubt, as a result of the success of the children in Canada, are encouraging the migration of children from Great Britain in their direction.

Many of these boys, and girls too, are continually helping their friends or other members of their family to emigrate to Canada and have been splendid emigrating agencies for Canada. They have in many instances established homes for their mother or father or sister in this country. "I want to fetch my sister out to Canada; she is having a hard time of it and I can do better for her in Canada. You can use \$100 from my bank account to help her." Another wrote to England: "I am getting on first-rate; I want to bring my brother out to Canada. Can you arrange with the Home to bring him. I will pay all expenses." "I am getting \$20 a month and doing fine; I want you to advise about bringing out my brother and sister and can pay for them to come out."

Fully 75 per cent remain in agricultural pursuits. Some whose tastes ran in different lines have gone into other activities. Many enter the Christian ministry having saved their hard-earned money with this object in view. "Since June I have been working among the new settlers in Saskatchewan. In September I hope to resume my studies at college then get into the \_\_\_\_\_ Conference;" and another writes: "You will remeber I told you I was studying for the ministry. I am now in college; I hope my money will put me through, then I shall get on a farm and earn enough for the next term." Many similar cases could be mentioned, which show the far-reaching effect and great value of this unique form of emigration to Canada.

It is said that Thomas Arnold assumed as difficult a task, when he undertook the headmastership of Rugby, as did any man or woman inherit. At the end of his life he said, "I believe the great way of making a boy a gentleman is to treat him as one."

One of the duties of the department is to see that these children, when they come to Canada, are properly treated and afforded the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by the Canadian born boy or girl in the matter of education, etc. This is a matter which receives the utmost care and inquiry on the part of all the officers having to do with this branch of the service. The reports of the departmental inspection of the past year, like those of previous years, show that with a few exceptions, employers and foster parents fully appreciate their responsibility in this regard and treat the children with due consideration.

The children originally come to the Homes from various sources, many through the agency of that splendid organization, The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Britain, charity organizations, the Children's Aid Society, and other influencial sources, and others by the intervention of religious and social workers of all sorts and denominations. They are for the most part orphans or semi-orphans—fatherless or motherless—and the great majority are the children of poor but respectable people.

The promptness and loyalty of our old-country born boys in voluntarily giving up their profitable situations and comfortable homes, and in not a few instances leaving wife and family, to enlist and serve with the Canadian Army in the great war has impressed the public mind of Canada and Great Britain more than ever of the truly imperial character and advantages to the Empire as a whole, of juvenile migration. Over ten thousand of these, once almost forgotten boys, did their bit as Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders, many winning commissions and distinctions on the field.

In this particular connection the following extract is worthy of notice:—

Victoria Cross under the following circumstances:—

"During a strong enemy counter-attack a Lewis gun in a forward position in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines, was buried by a shell, and the crew, with the exception of one man, killed. Sgt. Hobson, though not a



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gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from his trench, dug out the gun, and got it into action against the enemy, who were now advancing down the trench and across the open. A jamb caused the gun to stop firing. Though wounded, he left the gunner to correct the stoppage, rushed forward at the advancing enemy, and with bayonet and clubbed rifle, single-handed, kept them back until he himself was killed by a rifle shot. By this time, however, the Lewis gun was again in action and re-inforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off."

In the light of these facts can it be questioned that the work done by the various societies and their friends has not amply justified the claim that the juvenile immigration movement is one of wise and true imperialism, aside altogether from its more direct and immediate objects, which in themselves are both advantageous and necessary to the highest welfare of the Dominion.

The following statement shows the number of applications received at the Receiving and Distributing Homes for Children during the past fiscal year:—

Society or Agency	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba... ..	....	....	7,425
Miss Macpherson and Miss Birt, Belleville, Ont... ..	180	251	431
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto... ..	300	....	300
National Children's Home and Orphanage, Hamilton... ..	....	....	880
Mr. Quarrier, Fairknowe Home, Brockville... ..	167	253	420
Mrs. Smyley, Hespeler, Ont. ... ..	40	....	40
Catholic Emigration Association, Ottawa... ..	234	369	603
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Sherbrooke, P.Q. ... ..	50	....	50
† The Middlemore Home, Halifax, N.S... ..	....	....	....
Salvation Army Emigration Agency... ..	46	40	86
† Children's Aid Society of London, England... ..	....	....	....
	1,017	913	10,235

† Number not reported.

Quotations from letters received *re* applications:—

The secretary of the Salvation Army writes: "It will only be fair, however, for me to say that quite a number of applications have been received by us over the telephone, especially in Toronto city, and because of the fact there was no possibility of our being able to file them—no record has been kept. I trust this is the information you require. I might add that we expect to have more applications during this coming year than before, as we are now able to announce that we will be bringing new children to Canada during this year."

The Superintendent, the Middlemore Home, Fairview Station, Halifax, N.S.: "It has lately become definitely understood that this institution will shortly resume its former activities. Since this has become generally known applications have been coming in quite freely and it may be stated that the outlook for suitably placing children throughout the Maritime Provinces is quite encouraging—the demand for young children, while below par in comparison with pre-war days, is gradually improving—the demand for young people of both sexes from 13 years of age and upwards, is quite keen."

Mr. Arthur P. Pullam, Mrs. Smyley's Home, Hespeler, Ont.: "We have not had so many applications for children in connection with the Irish branch of the work this past year, as our patrons knew that immigration had practically ceased and consequently did not write us. Things are stirring again now though, and we have had quite a number during the past few weeks."

The agent of the Catholic Emigration Association: "It would be impossible for us to state the exact number we have received by letter and telephone, especially since we placed an advertisement in the papers last month; we may safely say we have had



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an average by mail of 100 per week, many of which we are waiting to be recommended before completion in application register."

The Superintendent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes: "It was no easy task to allot this comparative handful of boys and girls amongst the great multitude of bona fide applicants for their services. The demand for these young people is simply tremendous and it is certain we can never satiate it. The boys and girls have sent post-cards upon their arrival in their new homes saying how happy they are. Plans have already been completed for two more parties this year." (Extract from "Ups and Downs.")

It is absolutely certain that the conditions in respect to farm and domestic help can be met to a large extent by the importation of thousands of boys and girls from the various institutions referred to in this report. The supply of this class of help is undoubtedly ready at hand in larger numbers than ever before.